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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FELLEKE ADDRESSES OAU SUMMIT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jul 79 pp 1,6,7

[Speech by Dr Felleke Gedle Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, at the Monrovia Summit of OAU Heads of State and Government, date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency President William Tolbert, Distinguished Heads of State and Government, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Permit me, Mr President, to extend to you on behalf of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, warm congratulations on your election as the current Chairman of our Organization.

As Comrade Chairman Mengistu has been prevented by heavy pressure of State duties from personally participating in the current session of this august assembly, he has instructed me to convey to Your Excellency, the Government and people of Liberia, as well as the distinguished African leaders and freedom fighters participating in this session, his warmest brotherly greetings and his best wishes for the success of our efforts. The Comrade Chairman has also instructed me to express his strong belief that this session of the Assembly will adopt proper decisions calling on member States of our Organization to provide every political and material assistance for our brothers and sisters who are still languishing under the yoke of colonialism and racism.

Mr President,

My delegation is convinced that your wisdom and vision will give added strength and expedite the tasks that lie ahead for our Organization. We appreciate that you have assumed this heavy responsibility at a time when our continent is faced with grave problems, but we have no doubt that, guided by your wise and experienced leadership, Africa's quest for peace, justice and progress shall be further advanced. I should like to assure you, Mr President, of Socialist Ethiopia's full support and cooperation in the discharge of your heavy responsibilities.

I should also like to take this opportunity to thank the outgoing Chairman of the Organization, H. E. President Jafar Mohammed Neimery, for the contribution he has made to our Organization during his tenure of office.

Mr President, Distinguished Heads of State and Government,

For a long period, Liberia and Ethiopia have been two of the few countries which have remained as symbols of hope and freedom in Africa. Our two countries are not only founding members of the United Nations, but, as members of the defunct League of Nations, have jointly taken the case of Namibia to the International Court of Justice. Together they have exposed the illegality of the racist Pretoria regime to the world community and have jointly championed the cause of Africa's freedom. Because of the similarity of their experiences and the common struggle they have waged, the people of Ethiopia have particular admiration and respect for the people of Liberia.

The people of Liberia are renowned for their hospitality. We are deeply impressed by the warm welcome accorded to us and it gives me great pleasure to express our sincere appreciation to Your Excellency, the government and the brotherly people of Liberia.

Mr President, Distinguished Heads of State,

We have endeavoured to acquaint this august assembly from time to time the trials and tribulations faced by Ethiopia during the last five years, the life and death struggle we had to wage, the economic and political pressures directed against Ethiopia by imperialism and its surrogates, as well as the objectives of the Ethiopian Revolution.

Today, after an arduous struggle and supreme sacrifices, the Ethiopian people, having successfully re-pulsed and crushed the external encirclement and aggression, as well as internal reaction, have been able to ensure the sanctity of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. By launching an Economic and Cultural Development Campaign, we have now embarked upon the task of combating backwardness in general, and the eradication of poverty, illiteracy and disease in particular.

We are convinced that the triumph of the Ethiopian people over oppressive, exploitative and arrogant forces constitutes also a victory for the entire continent of Africa. In their just struggle, the Ethiopian people have paid immense sacrifices. Yet, the struggle which the Ethiopian broad masses have waged during the last five years, the causes they have stood for, fought and died for, are the very

same principles and goals which are championed by the OAU, the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as all other forces of peace and justice. We are, therefore, proud to note that our victories are also the triumphs of these organizations and movements and, more especially, of the Charter of the OAU.

Having dared to threaten Ethiopia's very existence, having arrogantly la-

unched a brazen aggression against our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, our enemies were boasting that Ethiopia was finished and done with. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all those peace-loving and progressive forces and the genuinely socialist countries who, recognizing our principles and the justice of our cause, extended to us moral, diplomatic, political and material assistance in that dark hour.

Mr. President,

We Ethiopians believe that our legitimate struggle in Ethiopia is part and parcel of the overall struggle being waged by other Africans. Africans struggle for peace, freedom, justice, democracy and the welfare and progress of mankind. This struggle is a healthy sign indicating Africa's maturity and purposefulness. Nevertheless, we find the present state of the struggle in our continent hardly encouraging. A number of serious situations have arisen in Africa since our last summit at Khartoum. Problems which already existed have also deteriorated and become more complex and dangerous.

The bitter and prolonged struggle in our continent has two aspects. The first is the struggle against colonialism and racism, while the second is the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism to liberate ourselves from their clutches and to consolidate our political, economic and social freedom. These two aspects of our struggle are inseparable.

Since Africa cannot remain partly free and partly under servitude, the destiny of independent African states

cannot be guaranteed as long as the struggle of our brothers and sisters in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against colonialism and racism is not successful. A large part of our continent has achieved independence as a result of the arduous struggle carried out by Africans. But colonialism and racism are still entrenched in Southern Africa due to the machinations of imperialism to sow discord among member states of the OAU and its unlimited financial and military support to a handful of racists.

Having realized the decisive stage reached in the struggle waged by the broad masses in Southern Africa, in particular in Zimbabwe and Namibia, racists and their imperialist allies are engaged in plots designed to stifle the struggle, or, at least, to prolong the life of their racist and exploitative system with a view to preserving their economic and strategic interests. It is, therefore, not surprising that Muzorewa recently had a secret meeting with the racists in Pretoria.

To thwart the freedom struggle being waged by the Patriotic Front, the sole and legitimate representative of the Zimbabwean People, some Western countries are conniving to recognize the puppet regime established in Salisbury and to lift economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations on the illegal regime. The British Conservative Government's campaign in Europe and America for the recognition of the Muzorewa government and its decision to send an emissary to Salisbury provide clear evidence of its determination to recognize the Muzorewa puppet regime. Likewise, in the United States Congress a concerted

campaign is going on to recognize this puppet regime and lift economic sanctions. Furthermore, as guest of the British Conservative Government, Muzorewa has already held conversations in London with the British Prime Minister where a number of plots were hatched. This pilgrimage coupled with his subsequent visit to the USA for similar purposes is but an open imperialist challenge directed against Africa.

Mr. President,

All this conspiracy unmasks the sinister policy of the United States and Britain to create, in collusion with the Pretoria regime, a *fait accompli* suitable to imperialism and dangerous to Africa. It is a design to divide Africa, thereby crushing the genuine struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

In this connection, I am happy to recall that the Patriotic Front leaders met in Addis Ababa two months ago, and, after a frank exchange of views, agreed upon a single constitution and an Executive Committee. They have also agreed to establish a joint Military Command to wage a united struggle on the battle-field. There is no doubt that this agreement, which is already being implemented, has opened a new and bright chapter in the struggle of the Zimbabwean people for independence.

Ethiopia is confident that the liberation struggle in southern Africa will be further consolidated and intensified as the Patriotic Front is better organized, armed and strengthened and as SWAPO is pressing its relentless drive towards victory. It is therefore the

historic duty of every member State of the OAU to render unreserved support to SWAPO and the Patriotic Front, thereby enabling them to intensify their independence struggle. If we are unable to shoulder our historic responsibility and fail to fulfil the aspiration of the African peoples we represent, history is certain to condemn us. This historic responsibility should not be shouldered by those Frontline states alone whose geographic position and proximity have aligned their peoples to the cause of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and who are closely involved in the final preparations for the decisive struggle. It is the responsibility of all independent African States. It would thus be incumbent upon us all to consolidate our unity and co-ordinate our strategy so as to play our proper role as vanguards and gain the support and solidarity of all the forces which champion the cause of freedom, justice and peace. Africa's determination for victory should be made clear to all. It should also be unequivocally clear that any move to recognize the puppet regime of Muzorewa or to lift sanctions imposed upon the illegal regime of Salisbury would be tantamount to an aggression directed against all the independent States of Africa and, hence, we would be compelled to take appropriate measures to counter such moves.

Mr. President,

When we review the current situation in Zimbabwe, we can recognise that the so-called constitution, far from reflecting the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe, was in actual fact

intended to preserve the interests of a handful of whites. Moreover, the farce election that was stage-managed by the racist minority clique was conducted by the exclusive of the Patriotic Front, the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe. It was a fraud committed without registration of voters and under heavy intimidation by the racist minority occupation army. Yet, Muzorewa, not content to act his role as the puppet of Smith and the South African racists, is now committing daily aggression against the Frontline African States.

The British Government has the responsibility of establishing the necessary conditions to enable the people of Zimbabwe attain genuine independence in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations. Africa in turn should take a concerted action and support the Patriotic Front which is the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe.

In this context, it is to be recalled that, at the Libreville session of our Assembly two years ago, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam pledged that Ethiopia would contribute her share to the armed struggle in southern Africa.

I am happy to state that Socialist Ethiopia is now in the process of fulfilling the pledge made by our Revolutionary leader. I am also instructed by Comrade Chairman Mengistu to reaffirm that, in fulfillment of her historic and African responsibility, Revolutionary Ethiopia shall continue to provide tangible assistance to the extent that her resources allow.

Mr. President,

The racist Pretoria regime is attempting to establish a puppet government in Namibia through the instrumentality of a few traitors and the exclusion of SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian People. It has also intensified its policy of murder and massacre within South Africa. Acts of naked aggression against the Frontline States of Angola, Mozambique and Zambia are similarly increasing daily. Fully cognizant of the stepped up manoeuvres of imperialism against the interests of the peoples of Namibia, SWAPO is at present intensifying its determined struggle for independence.

Africa should stand firmly against the conspiracies being perpetrated by the racist Pretoria regime and certain Western countries to thwart Namibia's struggle for self-determination and independence. We should make a concerted effort to urge the Security Council to take concrete action on the basis of the resolution adopted by the resumed Thirty-third Session of the General Assembly, recommending mandatory comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr. President,

Another source of serious concern for our continent is the problem of Western Sahara. The delay in the solution of this problem has posed an increasingly serious danger to the peace of the region. Ethiopia is firmly convinced that a lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara lies in the recognition by those concerned of the right of the people of that country for self-determination and independence in conformity with the re-

levant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

The question of human freedom and the maintenance of world peace cannot be viewed in isolation of each other. Given that, our continent's freedom and security can be guaranteed only when peace and freedom are firmly established throughout the world. In this regard, the intricate and explosive situation in the Middle East is of direct concern to Ethiopia. Our position on the situation is consistent and unequivocal. Since, in our contemporary world, no nation can claim the right to freedom and justice exclusively to itself, it is evident that a separate peace treaty concluded at the sacrifice of the just struggle of others cannot be lasting. On the contrary, by exacerbating an already explosive situation, it can only lead to a dangerous situation for peace and security. A lasting peace in the Middle East can only be attained when, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories and when the right of the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights and to establish their own state under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, is recognized by all and speedily implemented. The countries of the region have adopted a clear stand on this score. It is therefore important that member States of the OAU should give their unreserved support to this legitimate and just stand.

Mr. President,

Africa's struggle is not a struggle restricted to the battle of freedom fighters alone. Independent Africa is also fighting for genuine political, economic and social independence. As a result of the unremitting exploitation of Africa by neo-colonialism and imperialism, our continent continues to be a dumping ground for their surplus industrial products. Very often we have to import essential goods at sky rocketing prices with unfavourable terms of trade that are increasingly reducing us to a state of abject poverty.

The efforts exerted so far to rectify this deplorable situation by establishing a New International Economic Order have invariably been frustrated by the refusal of the Western countries to co-operate in the realization of a most constructive measure in the contemporary world. It is precisely for this reason that the recent conference of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was held in Manila proved an abysmal failure. The fate of the North-South dialogue, as well as the difficulties faced at the recent APC-EEC negotiations in Brussels, are as we all know, consequences of such lack of co-operation on the part of the Western countries. In view of this, we realize that the future of the African peoples should be based not on foreign charity but on their own efforts and reinvigorated mutual co-operation. Even if the international economic system undergoes some improvement, unless each one of our countries eliminates certain obstacles to growth and mobilizes its

people for genuine socio-economic transformation, we will always remain dependent. Exploitation will thus continue.

Our problems are manifold and age old. The extent and scope of our struggle should, likewise, not be underestimated. We have to recognize that there are forces determined to frustrate the struggle of our brothers to be free from repressive racist and fascist domination, extend the rule of exploitation and oppression in Africa, and to do all in their power to keep Africans prey of ignorance, disease and poverty, while our raw materials are plundered to enrich others. It is, therefore, imperative that we make every effort to contribute meaningfully for human progress by restructuring the existing inequitable international system. In effect, the struggle of Africans is a struggle for a better world.

Apart from openly trying to hinder all our efforts towards genuine political and economic independence, imperialism and neo-colonialism are interfering in our internal affairs and challenging every move we make to improve the lives of our peoples. Because they know that the raising of the political consciousness of the African and his being organized would not only lead to the realization of his basic human rights but also to the intensification of the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle, our adversaries are bent to keep us in darkness and ignorance. Realizing that peace and security within each African country and between States, and mutual respect and co-operation among ourselves, would pro-

mote better international relations, imperialism is attempting to foment crises in Africa by instigating one state against another and making the continent a battleground. This sinister plot has, to a certain extent, been successful.

Imperialism has thus managed to chain and bind Africa for a long time. Yet, we are highly encouraged by the fact that all peace-loving forces of the world, democrats, progressives and genuinely socialist countries who stand for justice, freedom and social progress have, especially since World War II, aligned themselves along our side and provided us unstinted diplomatic, political and material assistance. Permit me, in this connection, to make a brief reference to the remarks made by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam at a previous session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity:

On the other hand, who was supporting politically, militarily and diplomatically those who were struggling to liberate themselves from the yoke of colonialism? The representatives of Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and other oppressed peoples of the world could bear witness. Even today in our struggle against colonialism and racism in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, we are aware from which quarters most of the support for this noble African cause are coming. We also find analogous situation in the field of economic and social develop-

ment in Africa. It is therefore, not difficult for Africa to differentiate between her supporters and her exploiters, her friends and enemies.

When we consider the situation in independent African states and the relations between them, we realize that there is every possibility for closer co-operation and understanding. The lack of peace and security among ourselves is not, therefore, due to any inherent contradictions between us, but simply the result of imperialist conspiracy. In this connection, it is relevant to recall that when we established the Organization of African Unity sixteen years ago, our primary objective was to emancipate our continent from colonial domination and to build a structure wherein each country's independence and territorial integrity is respected, co-operation and fraternal relations are developed on the basis of sovereign equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. Although our Organization has achieved a great deal in this respect and continues to be an indispensable forum, greater effort needs to be exerted to remove the existing misunderstandings and conflicts between a number of African countries so that Africa could attain the peace and co-operation we have striven for.

In the guise of advancing our cause, imperialism is actually sowing discord and confusion within our ranks. Over and above attempting to thwart our efforts to consolidate our unity, it is using devious means to weaken our Organization with the view of

bringing about its collapse. A typical example of this strategem was the sinister attempt, to create a so-called African Defence Force by imperialist machinations. That this attempt was subsequently foiled by our strong reaction eloquently demonstrates our capacity to effectively resist imperialist interference in African affairs.

The further strengthening of the Organization of African Unity through greater co-operation and solidarity among member states, will surely accelerate the pace for the total elimination of colonialism and racism from the face of Africa, thereby enhancing the opportunities for genuine political, economic and social progress of our continent and contribute to the cause of social justice and peace throughout the world. Although the cardinal principles of the Charter of the OAU and the various decisions taken by the Organization may not by themselves provide solution to all our problems, we, nevertheless, believe that they constitute an indispensable basis for better intra-African relations and for the promotion of peace and co-operation among African States. That is why Socialist Ethiopia scrupulously observes the Charter principles and the decisions of our Organization.

Mr. President,

The strengthening of our unity and the joining of the forces at our disposal are indispensable factors in our effort to contain the machinations and manipulations of the ever present enemies of Africa, particularly in the struggle being waged against racism and imperialism in Southern

Africa. In this regard, I hope that concrete measures will be taken during our current deliberations.

One of the items before us deals with the speedy establishment of an African Defence Force. The role of this Defence Force is two fold: The first is its contribution to the struggle in Southern Africa, while the second is its participation in the defence of the Frontline States. We are duty bound to make a decision on the recommendations made by African Defence Ministers at their meeting in Addis Ababa four months ago.

The second important item concerns the establishment of the Pan-African News Agency. So far, out-

siders have acted as the self-appointed spokesmen of Africa's identity, her problems and her destiny. Pretending that anyone who has set foot on African soil, or who subjugated parts of Africa over a period, was an authority on its affairs; Westerners and their news monopolies have for long arrogated to themselves the role of an African News Agency. Since this situation should not be allowed to continue, it must be changed promptly. Today, Africa can and must speak for itself without seeking anybody's tutelage. When we say this it should not imply that Africa does not have friends and supporters in

Western countries. It simply means that we Africans must assume the primary responsibility to speak for ourselves, disseminate our thinking and reflect the true image of Africa throughout the world. My delegation believes that the draft proposals on the subject matter which have been agreed upon by the African Ministers of Information at their Addis Ababa meeting, and which are presented to us for adoption, adequately meet the current needs of our continent. We, therefore, fully endorse those proposals.

Mr President,

Ethiopia supports all efforts directed towards the creation of conditions which would ensure peace and promote economic and social development in our continent and throughout the world. To the extent that detente offers a great deal towards ensuring world peace, it must embrace all the peoples of the world and form the basis for international relations. Since the Second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), which was signed in Vienna last month by the Governments of the USSR and the USA, strengthens detente and inhibits the threat of yet another holocaust, we the peoples of Africa who struggle for peace and justice should give it our unreserved support.

There is no doubt that measures taken to halt the arms race would have the effect of strengthening detente. Yet, opponents of detente attaching to it sinister designs, continue to spread hostile propaganda against detente, thereby straining every ingenuity to promote their own chauvinistic ambitions. In the circumstances, it is necessary to strengthen the security guarantees of non-nuclear states, halt all nuclear weapons tests, terminate the production of such weapons and reduce existing stockpiles.

The urgent conclusion of an international treaty on the denuclearization of the African continent is, likewise, an absolute necessity. Africa's determined stand in this regard could help to restrain those Western countries who are helping South Africa to develop its own nuclear weapons.

Since the continuing buildup of military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Middle East poses a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, Africa should resolutely condemn this deplorable act.

All of us recognize that the struggle for independence and peace can succeed only to the extent that it has worldwide content and objective. For this reason, we must fully participate in efforts being exerted outside our Organization and our continent.

The forthcoming Sixth Summit of the Non-aligned countries will be convening in Havana at a crucial moment for the future of world peace, the destiny and aspirations of Africa and, more broadly, the well-being and progress of mankind. It is, therefore, imperative that, in order to articulate Africa's thinking and thereby tangibly demonstrating our unity of purpose and solidarity with all freedom and peace-loving peoples of the world, we Africans must be fully represented in the Havana Conference at the highest level.

Mr President,

In Africa and the world in general, the old order is crumbling and is being replaced by new structures. Since this process itself is the result of complex struggle, there have been periods when oppression and exploitation have been obstacles to the realization of justice, independence and social development. Nevertheless, we should remain ever conscious of the irreversible course of history, and continue our unremitting struggle for independence, justice, peace and democracy. In this respect, Africa has already proved and continues to prove that it is a land of struggle. The struggle of the African peoples for independence and justice and the heavy sacrifices they have paid has already earned a special place in the annals of the struggle of the oppressed masses of the world. There have been so many distinguished sons and daughters of Africa, who have fallen in the struggle for the well-being and supremacy of the human person. There are also so many Africans who continue their determined struggle for the just causes they stand for.

In this context, we should be particularly proud of the efforts being exerted by senior African leaders to create conditions of peace and mutual cooperation among African peoples and States on the basis of the principles of our Organization. His Excellence President Siaka Stevens is one such distinguished senior leader of our continent who has exerted tireless efforts to resolve the differences created between Ethiopia and the

Sudan. It is therefore, with great pleasure that I express to his Excellency President Siaka Stevens the high regard and esteem of our Revolutionary leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Mr President,

The peoples of the entire world can attest to Africa's endeavours to find African solutions to African problems. Thanks to the instrumentality of the wise and experienced leaders, which Africa has been able to produce through her prolonged struggles, the results achieved in this field are also well know. The entire African peoples, therefore, expect firm guarantees for their peace, security and development to emerge from our current session. Ours is the responsibility to ensure this common need and aspiration.

LONG LIVE THE OAU AND THE COOPERATION BETWEEN AFRICAN PEOPLES!

I THANK YOU.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ANGOLA-PORTUGAL RELATIONS--Lisbon, 20--Angola wishes to establish a new type of relationship with Portugal on the basis of present-day realities and prospects for future cooperation between the two countries, Finance Minister Ismael Martins stated in this capital. He noted that economic and financial issues between the two countries will not be discussed during the first session of the Mixed Angola-Portugal Commission on cooperation which is taking place in this capital. The head of our delegation said that it is impossible to evaluate the damages caused by colonialism, as well as the advantages derived by Portugal from 500 years of colonial exploitation. Ismael Martins reaffirmed that the owners of enterprises which were confiscated because they were abandoned or by reason of economic sabotage will not be indemnified. The first session of the mixed commission was inaugurated last Monday, one year after Presidents Agostinho Neto and Ramalho Eanes decided to establish it during their meeting in Bissau. The two sides are studying the possibility of increasing bilateral cooperation in various fields of mutual interest. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jul 79 p 1]

CABINDA OIL PRICE UP--The Ministry of Petroleum has decided to increase the sale price of Cabinda crude oil to customers under contract from \$21.04 to \$23.23 (FOB) per barrel beginning on 1 July. This was announced by a communique issued in Luanda. The communique also says that payment terms were changed from 60 to 45 days. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jul 79 p 1]

REORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED, MINISTRY ESTABLISHED--Angola has abolished the Directorate of Information and Security (DISA) and created a Ministry of the Interior, the Angolan newsagency ANGOP reports. The change was included in a law remodelling the central administration of the state recently promulgated by President Agostinho Neto. No minister was named. Also abolished are the post of Secretary of State for Internal Order, the National Culture Council, and the Higher Council for Physical Education and Sports. The law fixed the number of ministers permitted at 18 with five secretaries of state. All ministries except justice, foreign affairs and defence and security will be divided into central and provincial levels ANGOP added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Jul 79 p 1289]

FRENCH-BENINESE NEGOTIATIONS DESCRIBED

French Delegation's Visit

Cotonou EHUZU in French 11 May 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] At the invitation of the government of the People's Republic of Benin, French minister of cooperation Mr Robert Galley made an official visit to Benin from 7 to 9 May 1979.

The French Republic's minister of cooperation was accompanied by a large delegation, including in particular: Mr Robert Schmitt, senator from Moselle and cooperation budget chairman on the Senate Finance Commission; Michel Van Grevenynghe, cultural and technical cooperation director under the Ministry of Cooperation; Christian de La Rochere, West Africa assistant director under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Henri Chazalette, technical adviser to the staff of the minister of cooperation; Jacques Bonnamour, mission delegate for Beninese affairs under the Ministry of Cooperation; Patrick Jardin, chief of the studies bureau under the Ministry of Cooperation; Jean-Francois Bourie, press attache for the Ministry of Cooperation; and a team of five journalists.

Because of the meeting of the French-Beninese Grand Commission, which opened its proceedings on Wednesday, 9 May 1979, this delegation was completed by: Mr Louis Peytral, assistant director of infrastructures and industry under the Ministry of Cooperation; Mr Henri Vernede, assistant director of scientific research under the Ministry of Cooperation; Mrs Therese Pivolle, chief of the Department of Higher Education under the Ministry of Cooperation; Mr Gabriel Caudrelier, mission delegate from the Department of Vocational Training and Technical Education under the Ministry of Cooperation; Mr Dautrey, executive officer under the Ministry for Universities; Mr Philippe Hanrot, executive officer of the Department of the Treasury under the Ministry of Economy.

Mr Robert Galley, the French Republic's minister of cooperation, held interviews with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, Comrade Michel Alladaye, and received an audience with the president of the People's Republic of Benin, his excellency Comrade Mathieu Kerekou.

Important topics were broached during his interviews with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, as well as during the audience granted him by the Beninese head of state.

Bilaterally

The Beninese delegation informed the French delegation of the actions taken since 26 October 1972 for setting up in the People's Republic of Benin a socialist society complying with the deep aspirations of the masses of the Beninese people.

The Beninese delegation reported on the huge development project started with the full support of the Beninese people for establishing the economic basis of socialist society and improving the people's living conditions.

The French delegation expressed its support and understanding of the ongoing experiment in the People's Republic of Benin.

The Beninese delegation informed the French delegation of the basic principles of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Benin, i.e., the principles of nonalignment, equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, mutual advantages and national dignity.

The Beninese delegation pointed out that in the context of respect for these principles, the contribution of friendly countries, such as the French Republic, with which the People's Republic of Benin has established cooperative relations, is highly appreciated.

The two delegations went on to assess the cooperation between the two nations while giving consideration to the current process of development in the People's Republic of Benin, in which planning plays a central role.

At the close of this assessment, they acknowledged the need to take adequate steps to adapt cooperation to new conditions and possibilities of development. To make cooperation more dynamic and effective, while assuring that it meets the objectives of the development plan, the two delegations agreed on a new strategy of cooperation fundamentally based on multiannual indicative planning with guiding principles and mechanisms adequately adapted to its implementation.

Regionally

The two delegations vigorously expressed their wish that the relations established among African, Caribbean and Pacific nations (ACP) and the European Economic Communities (EEC), relations of the type uniting a group of developing countries with a group of developed countries, should be developed and integrated even more from the standpoint of establishing a new international economic order.

The two delegations agreed that regional regrouping is an appropriate framework for the harmonious development of nations in the same geographic area.

Internationally

Following an exchange of views on the international situation, the two delegations acknowledged that international security and world peace are essential for strengthening international solidarity and for the developmental work undertaken by young African nations.

They therefore vigorously condemned all armed aggression against any sovereign nation and mercenary organizations whose criminal actions are aimed at the destabilization of governments.

The two delegations pledged to work to discourage partisans from such acts of aggression and from all other forms of aggression which seriously jeopardize international peace and solidarity and the developmental effort.

During his visit, French cooperation minister Mr Robert Galley visited the city of Cotonou and was congratulated directly by the people for the achievements made. He also visited the lake community of Ganvie and the historic city of Abomey.

At the close of his visit, Mr Robert Galley thanked the authorities and government of the People's Republic of Benin for the warm welcome accorded him.

Final Communiqué

Cotonou EHUZU in French 14 May 79 pp 1, 4

[Article by E. Dossavi]

[Text] At the close of his official visit to the People's Republic of Benin from 7 to 10 May 1979, Mr Robert Galley, French minister of cooperation, opened with Comrade Michel Alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the first session of the French-Beninese Grand Commission set up by the General Cooperation Agreement of 27 February 1975.

During the opening session, the two ministers agreed that cooperation between the two countries should be based on mutual respect for each nation's political orientation and mutual trust.

The proceedings were held on 10, 11 and 12 May 1979 under the leadership of Mr Michel Van Grevenynghe, minister in charge and cultural and technical cooperation director under the Ministry of Cooperation, for France and Comrade Yaya Mede-Moussa, special authorized ambassador from the People's Republic of Benin to the French Republic, for Benin.

After making a detailed assessment of the cooperation between the two countries, the Grand Commission drew up the program of French aid for 1979 and 1980 and agreed on the principle of a multiannual indicative plan for subsequent years.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction that there was a substantial increase in the amount of French aid in vital areas.

The commission then went on to examine the matters on the agenda and reached the following main results:

a) In the area of economic development, the main projects retained concerned: the study for extending the railroad from Parakou to Niamey; the study for installing a ground telecommunications station at Cotonou; the supply of additional equipment and support for carrying out the study on extending television throughout national territory.

b) In the cultural area of scientific research, the Grand Commission stressed the training of educators and researchers, technical assistance in terms of personnel and equipment, and operational support, for which the conclusion of interuniversity agreements represents a privileged instrument.

c) In the area of administrative and consular affairs, productive exchanges of views made it possible to formulate solutions to problems, solutions capable of promoting human exchanges between the two countries.

The two delegations congratulated each other on the spirit of candor, understanding and trust which presided over the proceedings.

The French delegation wishes to particularly thank Beninese authorities for their particularly warm and cordial welcome.

The two delegations agreed to meet next year.

Executed in two originals in French.

Cotonou, 12 May 1979.

Signed by: Comrade Yaya Mede-Moussa, special authorized ambassador from the People's Republic of Benin to Paris, for the People's Republic of Benin and Mr Michel Van Grevenynghe, minister in charge and cultural and technical co-operation director under the Ministry of Cooperation, for the French Republic.

Comrade Alladaye delivered the closing speech, stating that when the proceedings began, he had no doubt at all of the determination of the two delegations to do their best so that these proceedings would be a success. "Today at the close of the first session," he said, "I would go so far as to say that the optimism shown initially was not in vain and that a new and important step has just been taken toward giving a new impetus to the diverse relations which history has woven between our two peoples." He pointed out that during these three days of work, which were certainly hard but most inspiring and productive, we have achieved results which justify the statement that cooperation between the French Republic and the People's Republic of Benin has now satisfied all requirements for a very promising new departure.

"Thus on each of the issues submitted for examination to our Grand Commission, whether in the areas of economic and financial cooperation or technical and cultural development, we have reached solutions capable of giving a new impetus to our cooperation. The two delegations' experts should be warmly congratulated for the serious atmosphere which presided over the proceedings and which made it possible to achieve such significant results. The spirit of friendship, candor, understanding and responsibility, which the delegates showed throughout the debates, should particularly be emphasized and praised. We would hope that this new atmosphere will enable us to quickly translate into action the new hopes born of the present meeting ..."

Comrade Alladaye then went on to recall our country's fierce and sincere determination to cooperate with all peoples who truly yearn for peace and justice, particularly with the French people, in mutual respect for sovereignty and the commitments made by either side.

We also wish to point out that shortly after the closing ceremony, Mr Michel Van Grevenynghe, the French delegation leader, gave his impressions of the results of the proceedings of this first session during a press conference. He believes that the training of educators is a priority of the respective Beninese authorities. For this is the key to the future of the country's development.

Other economic projects were brought up and discussed: extension of the Cotonou-Parakou railroad, which is a gigantic undertaking; expansion of the Autonomous Port of Cotonou; expansion of the microwave system in the direction of the Parakou-Natitingou axis, approved at the ministerial level; beginning in 1979, the installation of a ground telecommunications station, studies for which will begin soon and will make possible the expansion of television throughout national territory.

All types of educational problems, in accordance with the new orientations of the Beninese school system, were discussed at length.

Asked to draw a parallel between Benin prior to 1972 and today, Mr M. Van Grevenynghe stated that after being away from our country for 3 years, he was struck by several things:

"First of all, the effects of the seriousness with which public affairs have been conducted are beginning to be felt. And this is not only my personal evaluation, but also that of the entire delegation and more particularly of its specialists. Thus there is an impression of seriousness. For those of us concerned with cooperation, you know that seriousness is something valuable.

"That pleases us, as we are aware of the enormous efforts which have been made in this country to make it a self-sufficient and credible nation internationally and one which knows where its development is heading. And then there is also a concern for seriousness in business management. Sometimes this is rather rare and is worth noting. We consider Benin to be one of our

most serious partners in this respect and we are very sensitive to this aspect of our relations, since we know that the decisions made by Beninese authorities are immediately followed by definite effects and we respect this type of thing.

"We have also noted that the people have been working in accordance with the government's objectives as outlined ... "

The French delegation leader also pointed out one of the features constituting the strength of the Beninese Revolution, i.e., continuity of action.

Comrade Yaya Mede-Moussa stated that in his opinion, after this crossing of the desert, after this difficult period which the two peoples have experienced, it is especially the people and human contact which makes it possible to understand certain deep-seated reasons. "It is well to mention here the significance of the visit of the French minister of cooperation, Mr Robert Galley, ... I have been greatly impressed by the French minister's profound vision of Beninese history and by his great sensitivity. I do not say this gratuitously. I was in his company in the Abomey history museum and I witnessed his reaction to the explanation of our history and the connection made among the strongest characteristic values of the Beninese people. These values are found in the great momentum of the Revolution. This is why I say that men are needed at certain crossroads in all undertakings, certain men who deeply understand the aspirations of others ... "

11915

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN--Cape Verde will receive a loan from the OPEC's special fund. This was announced in a communique published by this organization in Vienna on Thursday. The loan amounts to \$1 million, does not carry any interest charges and is repayable within 15 years. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Jul 79 p 3]

GDR COOPERATION--A delegation from the Unified Socialist Party of Germany headed by Raine Wollé, member of the central committee and second secretary from the Gera district, visited our country in order to familiarize itself with the social realities of Cape Verde and to increase cooperation between this East German friendly party and the PAIGC. This delegation, which left Cape Verde last week-end and continued on to Guinea-Bissau, met several times with PAIGC leaders. Raine Wollé declared that he is in favor of an expanded exchange of experiences between the two parties and states in everything related to the building of a prosperous nation, with new plans to satisfy the rising needs of the population, with particular emphasis on the housing field. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 27 Jun 79 p 2]

CSO: 4401

AMERICAN 'EXPANSIONISM' IN INDIAN OCEAN DENOUNCED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

Progressive and peace-loving forces of the world give foremost importance to the struggle against military bases and pacts. Socialist countries make heightened effort for reduction of the armed forces and armaments.

The convocation of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament and the world-wide favourable reaction accorded to the conclusion of SALT II underline the deep urge of the international community for lasting peace. However, the achievement scored looks precarious and threatens to be washed away by growing imperialist military activities in the Indian Ocean.

Despite the protest of the international community, US expansionism in the Indian Ocean is fast growing. The US is expanding and modernizing its military base on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The word "defence" is hypocritically used by the US administration to justify the building of military bases.

The world has, however, witnessed on several occasions the devious machinations of the United States. This plot has been laid bare during the Indo-Pakistani war of 1971, when the ships of the US seventh fleet penetrated the Bay of Bengal to apply pressure on India. During the October 1973 war, in the Middle East, ships of the same fleet made a show of force in support of Israeli aggression.

The Indian Ocean washes twenty-one independent African and Asian states and the US build-up in the Indian Ocean is obviously designed to exert pressure on these states from pursuing a policy opposed to imperialist oppression and ex-

plotation. Above all, the main purpose of the build-up is to arrest revolutionary movements and liberation struggles in this part of the world.

As the resolution adopted by the AAPSO meet held in Cyprus recently put it, the increasing US military activities is also dangerous to the progressive states along the Red Sea. The Non-aligned Summit due in Havana in September is expected to consider the AAPSO recommendation on the issue and to take resolute action against increasing imperialist manoeuvres for peace and security.

CSO: 4420

FLOOD DAMAGE REPORTED IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Jul 79 p 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Members of the vegetable producers' cooperative here yesterday reported heavy damage to their farm fields in Mekannissa, Furri and Sarris localities as a result of last Tuesday's destructive floods in the southern parts of the city.

Ato Tsega-Mariam Fersha, chairman of the producers' cooperative, estimated the damage at 120,000 Birr worth of vegetables. An irrigation dam built at a cost of 5,518 Birr was demolished by the floods, said the cooperative official.

The official further stated that the cooperative had encountered a similar disaster last year. He added that the damage is bound to have an adverse impact on supply of vegetables to the city.

The 386-strong producers' cooperative was established with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture following the upsurge of the Revolution. Formerly, vegetables used to be cultivated in Mekannissa, Furri and Sarris localities by small peasant producers who used to pay exorbitant rents to landlords.

Meanwhile, some 120 houses in Higher One and Two in Gondar town, Gondar region were reported to have been inundated by flood waters following a heavy downpour accompanied by sleet and gusty wind. Heavy damages to household goods and to crops were also reported.

In a similar development in Debre Markos town, Gojjam region, ten houses were damaged by floods in Higher 2 kebele 2 last Tuesday when the Wusseta River overflowed its banks.

Clothing, food and other items were swept away and vegetables and maize planted in the backyard of houses were destroyed. Victims of the floods were assisted by police, and no casualty was reported.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST CONTRABAND TRADE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

DIRE DAWA (ENA) — Representatives of urban dwellers associations, workers, government employees and revolution defence squads as well as custom and regular police, Wednesday resolved to intensify vigilance against the contraband business as a major threat to the national economy.

The decision followed a meeting here during which a wide range of issues as they particularly affect Hararghe region were thoroughly discussed. The meeting was opened with an address by the administrator of Dire Dawa-Issa-Gara Guracha province, Master Technician Abera Kibede.

The administrator and other speakers emphasized the need for joining forces between and among revolution defence squads, genuine revolutionaries as well as the regular security forces to safeguard the hard-won gains of the Revolution. The extent of the problem of the contraband trade was

one of the topics taken up during the discussion and it was decided that extra precautions be taken to control the illicit flow of goods and merchandise.

Meanwhile, an investigative team composed of members of various sections of the Customs and Excise Tax Administration and journalists from the Ministry of Information and National Guidance recently concluded that the amount of contraband trade going on in this part of the country poses a threat to the economy.

The team had been inspecting illicit goods and merchandise seized by the Customs Police and stored at customs control depots at Awash, Nazareth, Mieso, Arba and Dire Dawa and its environs. The team recommended that mass organizations co-operate closely with government organs to forestall the serious consequences on the economy of large-scale contraband trade.

ETHIOPIA

AMBASSADOR HAILS POLISH-ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jul 79 pp 1,7

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Friendly relations and cooperation between Socialist Ethiopia and the Polish People's Republic will be greatly enhanced in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

This was stated by Comrade Ambassador Kwiryn Grela, of the Polish People's Republic to Socialist Ethiopia during an interview with THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, in connection with the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of Poland.

The ambassador noted that Ethio-Polish relations have developed well since the onset of the Ethiopian Revolution and continue to be strengthened.

Comrade Grela pointed out that fruitful cooperation agreements between the two countries have been concluded, including trade, civil aviation and credit agreements.

During the visit of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to Poland detailed discussions were conducted on further strengthening of all-round cooperation between the two countries, Comrade Ambassador Kwiryn Grela stated.

At present, he further disclosed, efforts are being made to expand trade exchanges between Socialist Ethiopia and the Polish People's Republic.

Immense Sacrifices

Speaking about the struggle that had been waged by the Polish people in the course of thirty-five years of socialist construction, Comrade Grela said immense sacrifices have been paid to make the country bring up to the rank of the leading ten world industrial countries.

The ambassador recalled that the founding of the People's Republic of Poland on July 22, 1944 came after the defeat of the Nazi invaders at the hands of the heroic Polish and Soviet fighters.

During the five years of Nazi aggression, over six million Polish people lost their lives, development projects were devastated and the majority of the population was exposed to hunger, disease and ignorance, the ambassador explained.

After the defeat and humiliation of the Nazi forces and the establishment of the Polish People's Republic, the working class assumed state power, and soon embarked upon the task of socialist construction of the economy and the building of a socialist society free from exploitation and oppression, he further stated.

The Polish United Workers' Party played an important role in the coordination and carrying out of the programme of socialist construction through the elimination of all vestiges of the past aimed at liberating the masses from all the evils of the former reactionary system and the imperialist war, Comrade Grela underscored.

In the last thirty-five years, the Polish People's Republic has undergone tremendous socio-economic transformations through the selfless sacrifices of its people and the close cooperation of the community of socialist countries, particularly the USSR, the ambassador pointed out.

As the result of deep transformation in the political, socio-economic and scientific-technological transformations, the People's Republic of Poland has attained an advanced level of industrialization and a middle level of agricultural development Comrade Grela concluded.

CSO: 4420

PMAC ISSUES DIRECTIVES ON HANDICRAFT PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Provisional Military Government yesterday issued detailed directives on the establishment of Handicraft Producers' Cooperatives to coordinate within one structure individual producers and thereby consolidate their common benefits.

The directives provide for the coordination of individual expertise, tools and production forces under a collective property in which the exploitation of individual handicraft producers will be stopped and backward working methods will be replaced with better technology. It also facilitates the struggle against cultural pressures on people engaged in handicraft, and maintains the dignity of labour. Moreover, the political, economic and social rights of oppressed handicraft producers will be respected, while the socialist production relations will be further strengthened in this regard.

Divided into eight sections and 38 articles, the directives outline the objectives of establishing handicraft producers' cooperatives, the form of the cooperatives to be set up, membership, rights and duties, tools of the cooperatives, the internal rules and regulations governing the producers' cooperatives and the aid the cooperatives are entitled to get.

According to the directives, membership of the handicraft producers' cooperatives will be voluntarily and the cooperatives will function under democratic centralism without any discriminating practice the basis of sex, religion or nationality.

The cooperatives will comprise of members engaged in 14 different handicraft oriented fields such as metal and wood works, leather work, pottery, weaving, smithry, bamboowares, wool and fibre products, wickworks, tailoring, hornwares, embroidery, beadwares and other similar professions.

In line with the membership criteria enumerated in the directives, interested persons with physical dexterity and above 18 years of age can join

the cooperatives. Job seekers and individuals engaged in undignified social activities can also be members of the proposed cooperatives and get adequate training in handicraft.

A series of committees will be designated to accomplish different tasks. The government will assign to the cooperative cadres, who will give training and political education. Centres will also be opened for training, technological demonstrations and production displays. Public and mass organizations will also give required assistance to the handicraft producers' cooperatives.

It is to be recalled that the Provisional Military Government has issued a similar directives on June 24, "on the establishment of Producers' Cooperatives to initiate a socialist system in rural Ethiopia." The response of the rural masses to the PMG's directives has been enthusiastic and all-round efforts are being pooled by concerned communities towards the realization of the directives.

CSO: 4420

INFORMATION MINISTER DESCRIBES ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jul 79 pp 1,7

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The mass media has served as a bridge between the broad masses and the revolutionary government to enhance the progress of the revolution, said Major Girma Yilam, Minister of Information and National Guidance in an interview with THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD.

The Coordinating Committee of the Armed Forces, Police and Territorial Army, which was formed in June 1974, the minister said, made effective use of the mass media in exposing the atrocity and cruelty of the now-defunct regime. At the same time, the mass media echoed the voice of the broad masses, thus serving the coordinating committee to act accordingly, Major Girma noted.

The revolutionary call made by the committee to Ethiopians in exile to return home reached the latter with the mass media and received prompt response.

Revealing Truth

Among the major achievements scored by the mass media was the unmasking of the false image of the toppled king and the crime committed against the people, the minister pointed out.

Major Girma said, the assertion that Ethiopia cannot be strong, independent and live in peace without the monarchy usually entertained by bourgeois historians was repudiated through the effective work of the mass media. As a result, he said, it may be recalled that the broad masses greeted the abolition of the monarchy with jubilation.

Since the subjective condition did not mature at the time of the outbreak of the popular revolution, Comrade Girma underlined historical conditions forced the men-in-uniform to assume the leadership in the interest of the broad masses. He pointed out that due to the absence of a political

party, revisionists, anarchists, opportunists and power-mongers had, on several occasions, tried to mislead the broad people. The mass media, he said, had played a vital role in fighting against subversive activities of all the enemies of the revolution.

At this juncture, he pointed out, that like in all other organizations, a very few counterrevolutionary elements had managed to worm their way into mass organizations, but they were soon removed through the unreserved effort of genuine revolutionaries.

Learning From Experience

The mass media, he said, has played a vital role in explaining to the masses the objectives of the Programme of the National Democratic Revolution and the role of the struggling masses in realizing it. The mass media, he said, has enriched the understanding of the masses by giving accent to the experience of socialist countries, and in relating the same with the reality at home.

Major Girma said, that according to Lenin the mass media is a collective agitator, a collective propagandist and a collective organizer. To play its due role, he said, journalists should be versed in Marxism-Leninism and to this effect, he said, editors, programme organizers and department heads have made study tours to the USSR, GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria and other socialist countries in 1975 alone.

In general, he said, the mass media, has made considerable contribution in explaining the revolutionary proclamations issued by the Revolutionary Government.

At a time when the territorial integrity of the Motherland and the gains of the revolution were threatened, the mass media played a significant role in mobilizing the broad masses around the slogan: "Revolutionary Motherland or Death," he pointed out.

Effective Media

The great majority of the Ethiopian population are illiterate, therefore, he said, the media applying audio-visual methods serve most. He said, though statistics are not obtained as to how many radios are in the hands of the people it is understood that the wireless reaches the masses in all corners of the country.

Ethiopia, he said, is a land of many nationalities. In accordance with the principles enshrined in the Programme of the NDR, he said, the Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia broadcasts in five major languages of the country. To inform the international community about the true character of the revolution, he said, the national radio broadcasts its programme in English, Arabic and French.

Major Girma said that there are radio stations in Asmara and Harar. He said these are not enough. The ministry, he said, has planned to establish additional radio stations in five regional towns.

The other effective media, he said, is the television. At present, the Ethiopian Television Service only reaches the city of Addis Ababa and a few places around it. He said, it is planned to expand television services along the route where microwave link system has been introduced. He stated that the work along some of the lines has already begun.

He said that the distribution of all the news papers is very limited, although, effort will be made to increase their circulation and to start regional papers.

Major Girma said that Ethiopia has chosen the socialist path as the only road towards development. One who is not willing to serve the interest of the broad masses cannot work in this institution. So far sixty two persons who were not able to cope-up with the intensified effort of the Ministry had been either pensioned or transferred.

Increasing Awareness

The Minister also said that efforts have been made to deepen the journalists' knowledge of Marxism and Leninism. He thanked the GDR comrades who have come here on several occasions to give lessons in socialist journalism. He added that more of such courses are also in the pipelines and GDR instructors will come in September to give a three month course for journalists.

Major Girma said that journalists were also given chances to improve their skill by enlisting in journalist schools in socialist countries.

Lectures organized with the assistance of the Soviet Embassy in Addis Ababa on philosophy, political economy and USSR experience in socialist construction, he said, are being offered to workers of the ministry by Soviet academicians.

He said there is a training section for radio journalists. He said, a plan has also been drawn to establish a training institute for journalists of other media too.

All-round Service

In the past, he said, dissatisfaction has been aired by the people in the regions, for not being given enough attention by the mass media. This, he said, has been improved considerably. A mobile team of journalists is often on the move, as the need arose, the minister disclosed.

He added, the News Agency offices in the regions have stepped up efforts in disseminating information on the activities of the region. There is a plan to strengthen the News Agency branch offices, but this, however, depends on the availability of material and human resources.

Major Girma disclosed that the ministry is carrying out research in audience responses towards the mass media service in collaboration with the Overall Urban Dwellers' Associations and the Central Statistical Institute.

Major Girma noted that a study to establish a radio assembling plant has been made in the past. He said that efforts to realize the plan will be made in collaboration with the Mass Media Centre of the Ministry of Education and other concerned organizations.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

NATIONWIDE PROGRESSIVE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION FORMED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A nationwide association embracing progressive teachers throughout the country was established yesterday at a gathering held at the Yekatit '66 Political School.

Nine office-bearers were elected on the basis of their experience and political stand. The office-bearers constituted the executive committee of the association.

The office-bearers are Dr Assefa Medahne, professor in the Addis Ababa University, chairman of the association, Ato Hailu Gebre Tsadik, vice-chairman, Ato Yeshewas Ayele, secretary general, Ato Tadesse Tilahun, deputy secretary general, Ato Tadelle Adamu, public relations officer, Ato Yossef Teferra, deputy public relations officer, Ato Zenebe Besho, accountant, Ato Delellew Haile-Giorgis, cashier, and Ato Belete Mezgebu, treasurer.

The meeting was addressed by Lt Col Goshu Wolde, Minister of Education, and the newly elected chairman of the Teachers' Association.

Addressing the teachers' gathering, Lt Col Goshu outlined the role of progressive Ethiopian teachers before and after the revolution and said that the formation of the nationwide teachers' association was another victory for the on-going revolution.

Speaking on his part, Dr Assefa also stressed the contribution of teachers before and after the revolution particularly the role they played to overthrow the old feudo-bourgeois regime. He said that because of the antipopular activities of counterrevolutionary groups who had penetrated the teachers' association, Ethiopian teachers were left for sometime without a nationwide association.

Dr Assefa added that as the revolution grew in strength and counterrevolutionary elements lost their ground, the nationwide teachers' association came into being, thanks to the struggle of progressive comrades. Dr Assefa then assured the teachers that he will do everything in his power

so that the association will measure up to expectation and achieve its objectives.

In his closing speech, Lt Col Geoshu recalled how the Ethiopian Teachers' Association exposed the feudo-bourgeois regime when the revolution erupted and took an active part in the mainstream of the revolutionary process holding high progressive slogans.

The minister also recalled how in the post revolutionary period, followers of the so-called EPRP created havoc in schools by confusing and misleading students. He noted how teachers who were followers of the right-roader Meison fled from the field of struggle while revolutionary teachers stood steadfast to their goals and died at the war fronts under the motto of "Revolutionary Motherland or Death" while their comrades at the rearguard prepared provision and raised funds to rehabilitate and resettle war-affected victims.

The Minister of Education elaborated on the challenges of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and the fight against illiteracy and stressed that teachers have immense responsibility in these two vital areas while paving the way for the establishment of the working class party.

The Minister said the newly established teachers' association has a professional obligation to strive towards freedom, equality and justice in accordance with its stand against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and to work for the construction of Socialist Ethiopia. He expressed confidence that the association will translate into deeds the motto of "Education for Production, Education for Research, and Education for Effective Class Struggle."

Lt Col Goshu emphasised the encouraging trend seen from the start of the literacy campaign and expressed confidence that the teachers' association will play its rightful role in the eradication of illiteracy. The minister pointed out the very fact that no less than 300,000 people had been registered in Addis Ababa for literacy courses creates optimism that the target of making two million people literate during the rainy season will be realised.

In conclusion the Minister of Education thanked representatives of government departments and mass organisations, particularly the Addis Ababa and Shoa Teachers' Associations for their contribution to the setting up of the nationwide association.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

NETHERLANDS DONATES PESTICIDES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jul 79 p 7

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A total of 400 quintals of pesticides, constituting part of this year's 4.2 million Birr worth of assistance from the government of Netherlands to Ethiopia for the prevention of coffee berry diseases, was received yesterday by the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development.

The 400 quintal consignment was handed over to Major Haile-Mariam Abbai, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development, by Ambassador Hugo Christian Carsten of the Netherlands at a ceremony held at the ministry's headquarters.

Speaking on the occasion, Major Haile-Mariam recalled that the people and government of the Netherlands have extended to Ethiopia six million Birr worth of pesticides and other materials for the same project during the last two years. He said that these have been used on 28,000 hectares of coffee plantation.

The permanent secretary added that the current consignment will be used on 20,000 hectares. Stressing that the assistance will greatly help coffee producers to increase production, the permanent secretary said that he was happy to receive the consignment on behalf of the ministry.

Owners of Land

Major Haile-Mariam went on to state that the 200,000 peasant coffee producers became owners of their land following the historic proclamation on rural land. An assistance which is aimed at making their plantations free from coffee berry diseases, he said, constitutes a solid support to the peasants.

The permanent secretary appraised the assistance and said it was significant particularly at this time when the revolutionary government gives priority to the agricultural sector. He added that it is a testimony to the growing friendship and widening scope of cooperation between the two

countries. On behalf of the ministry, he thanked the government and people of the Netherlands for the assistance.

Speaking on his part, Ambassador Carsten said that coffee is a major product of Socialist Ethiopia and one of the pillars of its economy. He said that the pesticides extended by his government for the prevention of coffee berry diseases assist Ethiopia's effort towards self-reliance.

The ambassador stressed the importance of producing improved quality of coffee for the world market, noted the reputation of Ethiopian coffee in this respect, and declared that he was happy to have played a part in this endeavour as a representative of the Netherlands' government.

The assistance will be distributed among the six coffee producing regions of the country, namely Sidamo, Kaffa, Wollega, Illubabor, Hararghe and Shoa.

CSO: 4420

DIXIS DAM BECOMES OPERATIONAL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Jul 79 pp 1,3

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A 6,000-cubic metre water dam built with the joint effort of a combined ground forces-airforce-naval production task force, the Ministry of Mining, Energy and Water Resources and the Arssi Rural Development Project for use by the Dixis State Farm went into operation beginning last Monday.

Present during the inaugural ceremony were Capt Hale Wolde-Mariam Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of National Defence, Ato Bekele Tamrat, Permanent Secretary of State Farms, Ato Geleta Gemechu, First Deputy Chief Administrator of Arssi Region, Ato Abebe Kebede, Head of the Logistics Department of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, Ato Alemaychu Makonnen, Manager of the Bale-Arssi State Farms Development Corporation.

The 116-metre long and eight-metre deep dam will serve 6,000 people through five reservoirs.

Speaking on the occasion of the opening of the dam project, Ato Alemayehu Makonnen recalled that 6,000 litres of water had to be transported from a two-km distance daily to serve the Dixis farm population and said the opening of the dam will save the farm management considerable labour and expense.

Economic Significance

The first deputy chief administrator of Arssi region underlined the economic significance of the completion of the project with the cooperation of the combined service production task force of the armed forces and other agencies.

The permanent secretary of the Ministry of National Defence on his part reiterated the determination of the revolutionary army to be actively involved in development activities in the crucially important agricultural sector. He said the initiative taken by the production task force

comprising the ground forces, the air force and the navy to help construct the dam was worthy of emulation.

The leader of the task force, Second Lt Yosef Kassa, said that his group had earlier contributed to the building of the 39-km Asasa-Omo-Gerdela road is now helping out with the construction of water dams and other infrastructural facilities. He said stones for the construction of the Dixis farm dam project had to be transported from as far away as seven kms. And expressed the determination of the task force to take part in more development-oriented building activities.

The first deputy chief administrator later pointed out that 14,000 quintals of wheat and barley were collected from the 1,000 hectares of land cultivated at Dixis last year and that future plans provide for the development of 3,300 hectares yielding as much as 50,000 quintals. Ato Geleta noted that of the 400 houses planned for the settlement of peasants from the surrounding areas on an area of 600 hectares, 126 have been already completed and 96 families accommodated under the supervision of the Arssi Rural Development Agency. Fifty cross-bred heifers are to be provided to the new settlement on credit basis, he said. The first deputy chief administrator pointed out that activities on the Dixis State Farm are encouraging and said that the workers and peasants have already developed 300 hectares more than was originally planned.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

PRODUCTION TASK FORCE BUILDS ROAD IN ARSSI REGION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Jul 79 pp 1,3

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa (ENA)--An all-weather 31-km long road built for the Omo Gerdela Agricultural Settlement in Arssi region by the production task force of the Revolutionary Army went into service last Sunday.

The Assela-Omo-Gerdela road was built by a task force drawn from the Ground Forces, the Air Force and the Navy and was handed over to the Ministry of State Farms at a ceremony attended by Captain Haile Wolde-Marian, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defence, Ato Bekele Tamrat, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of State Farms, Ato Geleta Gemetchu, First Deputy Chief Administrator of Arssi region, Ato Abebe Kebede, head of the Logistics Department of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, Ato Alemayehu Makonnen, Manager of the Bale and Arssi State Farms Development Corporation, and members of the production task force.

Capt Haile said on the occasion that the Revolutionary Army is fulfilling its task in the implementation of the development campaign in accordance with the pledges it had made before Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam. He pointed out that the production task force of the Revolutionary Army has also been engaged in the construction of a water dam on the Dixis Agricultural Development Project and the building of the Erero-Hunte road project both in southern Ethiopia. He said the task force currently engaged in development activities in Arssi region comprises 126 people drawn from the three service branches.

The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defence said the all-weather 31-km project also included construction work on six medium-size bridges and seven culverts. He said the production task force immediately moved its personnel and equipment to the Dixis water dam site where work had already been completed and that the construction on the Erero-Hunte project is proceeding according to plan.

The manager of the Arssi-Bale State Farms Development Corporation, Ato Alemayehu Makonnen, said on his part that the newly completed road will have important contributions to make to the social and economic development of the area.

He recalled how a substantial portion of the more than 50,000 quintals of food grains produced annually at the Omo-Gerdela Agricultural Settlement was in the past destroyed by rains because of transportation difficulties and how farm machinery secured at great cost suffered the same fate since spare parts could not reach the place for the same reason. Ato Alemayehu pointed out that upwards of 100,000 quintals of wheat and barley are expected from the 5,000 hectares of land cultivated at Omo-Gerdela farm this year. There are plans to expand the acreage by a further 20,000 hectares during the next crop season. Ato Alemayehu paid great tributes to the dedication and hard work of the production task force whose initiative has now cut down the plantation cost of transport by 40 percent.

The First Deputy Chief Administrator of Arssi region, Ato Geleta Gemechu, underscored the role of the Revolutionary Army in the defence of the Motherland and of its contributions towards the development and literacy effort. He expressed the indebtedness of the people who will now benefit from the efforts of the production task force in that part of the country.

The head of the Logistics Department of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, Ato Abebe Kebede, said the contribution of the production task force is worthy of emulation by all those who claim to be on the side of the revolution.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MOSLEM DELEGATION RETURNS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A delegation of Ethiopian moslems headed by Haji Mohamed Sani Habib, the Imam of the Addis Ababa Anwar Mosque, returned here yesterday after a friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Members of the delegation which included Haji Omar Hussein, President of the High Sharia Court, Haji Abdurahman Sherif, Administrator of the Addis Ababa Anwar Mosque, and Ato Awol Mohamed, President of the Islamic Council, were greeted on arrival by Kagnazmatch Kedir Eba and other Ethiopian followers of the Islamic Faith. Haji Mohamed Sani said on arrival at Bole International Airport that the delegation was highly pleased with its visits to places of interest in the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan and the cities of Moscow, Alma Ata and Leningrad as well as others in the Soviet Union. He said during the visit members of the Ethiopian moslem delegation also attended the 10th anniversary celebrations of the establishment of an Islamic Publication in Soviet Central Asia. Haji Mohamed Sani said members of the Ethiopian delegation were highly impressed with the joint endeavours being undertaken by Christians and moslems in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Jul 79 pp 1,5]

CSO: 4420

LIMANN FACES HOST OF DIFFICULTIES AT TAKE-OVER

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Jul 79 p 1252

[Excerpts] Dr Hilla Limann has won the run-off election for the presidency of Ghana with a big majority at a particularly difficult time. He has shown that he and his colleagues in the Popular National Party have the confidence of the people (there was reported to have been a bigger turnout this time than there was in the first election). But he must now stand at one side until October 1 while Flight-Lt Rawlings and his Armed Forces Revolutionary Council complete their "house-cleaning."

The word "revolution" is regularly used in Ghana now, but Flight-Lt Rawlings himself has still not made it entirely clear whether he is trying to rid Ghana of corruption or whether to transform the whole basis of society and way of life.

Flight Lt Rawlings confirmed Dr J.L.S. Abbey in his post of Commissioner for Economic Planning, which seems to indicate that he does not foresee any radical solution for Ghana's larger economic problems--he does not speak of a Chinese, or even a Tanzanian, way forward. He has, however, made the Abbey prescriptions considerably more difficult to implement. The feeling seems to be in AFRC circles that once corruption is eliminated all Ghana's economic troubles will melt away. That would seem to be over-optimistic.

Dr Limann then (if everything goes according to plan) will step into power on October 1 to find a Ghana scrubbed clean of corruption but still facing crucial economic problems: its cocoa trees and its cocoa farmers will still be just as ageing, for instance, and production will be sagging: road transport will still be scarce and short of spare parts; imported canned fish will still be as difficult to come by; and so on.

The new President will face other problems. The Army will be uncorrupt but seriously disorganised; the police force will similarly find it difficult to settle down to the routine job of preventing crime and proving cases against caught criminals after the heady days of arresting their

senior officers and supervising the public floggings; of people immediately adjudged guilty of corruption. Ghana's legal traditions of full and fair public trials followed by just but moderate punishment will be in need of repair.

Some valuable things will have been irretrievably lost. Supporters of Flight Lt Rawlings claim huge gains to compensate: a new spirit in the economy; an end to the exploitation of the poor by kalabule men; Ghanaians standing clean and unashamed. It will be Dr Limann's task to translate such gains as there have been into everyday practical terms that will survive the ending of the intoxication that has gripped many people these last few weeks. It is a formidable task and will demand all Dr Limann's skill and tact, and all the international support he can command.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY WAGE FREEZE--The Ghana government is broke and has announced a temporary wage freeze for civil servants and state employees, the Commissioner for Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Anthony Kobina-Woode, told a press conference in Accra. Mr Kobina-Woode said the government had overdrawn its accounts and had been borrowing to pay salaries. The Labour Commission said the pay freeze would last until the country's new military rulers had completed their house-cleaning and revived the economy. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Jul 79 p 1287]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CUBAN TECHNICIANS' INCREASED STAY--The governmental delegation which had traveled to Cuba to participate in the second work session of the Mixed Guinea-Bissau-Cuba Commission, returned to our country Saturday morning. The delegation headed by Filinto Vaz Martins, commissioner of state for national education, also included comrades Sabino Dias for health, Luis Candido for agriculture, Ilia Barber for foreign affairs and Zeca Alvarenga for cooperation. Comrade Filinto Vaz Martins declared that "in this session, we discussed problems related to various fields of our cooperation with Cuba, more specifically in the education, agriculture and fishing fields." According to the comrade commissioner's declarations, Cuba will send its technicians over for a period of 2 years. He added that this session was very significant for the development of the cooperation between the two countries. The Cuban side is preparing the text of a cultural agreement to be submitted for signing. The Socialist Republic of Cuba will also provide support for the Technical Institute for Professional Training. Comrade Filinto also had an important meeting with our students who are perfecting their education in this friendly country. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Jul 79 pp 1, 8]

PORTUGUESE BEACON COOPERATION--As a result of a 2-month stay in Bissau of a Portuguese delegation from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications practically all of the beacon lights in the country are now functioning normally. This delegation, headed by Commander Carlos Pecorelli, returned to Portugal last Saturday, having installed beacon signals on most of our waterways. This eliminates the major dangers to navigation, especially in the southern part of the country. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Jul 79 p 8]

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--The deputy minister of agriculture of the Socialist Republic of Romania who has been in our country since last Friday met with party and Niassa province officials on Saturday in Lichinga. The Niassa delegation to the meeting, was headed by the provincial committee's secretary for party economic policy, Paulo Rosita, who is also director of domestic trade in this province. During their meeting, the director of domestic trade and the Romanian deputy minister stressed the importance of the visit by this delegation from a sister country for the implementation of the agreements signed between Romania and Mozambique, especially in the agricultural field. According to sources in Niassa, the Romanian delegation will visit some agricultural zones of the province, especially some state units. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 79 p 1]

NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST YOUTH--A Norwegian Socialist Youth delegation headed by a member of the Norwegian Council for Southern Africa arrived yesterday in Maputo at the invitation of the Organization of Mozambican Youth. The delegation, which will remain in our country for about 6 days, established contact with the ZANU, one of the components of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, and with the Organization of Mozambican Youth, which will report on the struggle conducted by the youth of Mozambique for national reconstruction. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jul 79 p 4]

CSO: 4401

SECRET VIP MISSION VISITS; SA URGES EARLY INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jul 78 pp 1,2

[Article by Jaap Theron: "SA Backing Early SWA Independence"]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, is expected to make a strong statement at Upington today supporting early independence for South West Africa.

It will be in accordance with the wishes of the people of the territory.

His reference to early independence will form the basis of renewed negotiations with an envoy of the Western Five, Sir James Murray, to be held within two weeks.

The Prime Minister's expected strong stand on the settlement issue in South West Africa was preceded this week by the visit of a high powered South African mission to the territory.

With the recommendations of the mission at his disposal, Mr Botha will be able to spell out today the wishes of the majority of people of South West Africa regarding their political future and early independence--perhaps before the end of the year.

The South African mission which was led by a senior member of Mr P. W. Botha's office, Mr Neil van Heerden, included SWA specialist and South Africa's UN Envoy, Mr Riaan Eksteen, top military officers, as well as representatives of all South African State Departments involved in South West.

A spokesman for the Administrator General's office in South West confirmed yesterday that the SA mission arrived in Windhoek last weekend. They will leave for the Republic today.

Mr Van Heerden's mission was in fact clearing the way in South West for the envisaged continuation of the Western Five/SA talks which are to start anytime after August 6.

The mission, which took place in a measure of secrecy, met representatives of the DTA, Aftur as well as of other political parties in the territory.

With the information at his disposal, Mr Botha can today accurately spell out the wishes of the majority of the people and if that wish is to move to independence rapidly, it is expected that Mr Botha will not hesitate to take a strong stand on the issue.

The Prime Minister is further expected to refer to the two biggest stumbling blocks in the way of a settlement, the establishment of SWAPO bases in SWA and the monitoring of SWAPO bases in neighbouring territories.

One solution appears to be to reach an agreement that SA will scrap its demand for the monitoring of SWAPO bases outside SWA, in exchange for the dropping of the UN demand that SWAPO bases must be established within SWA.

The Prime Minister is further expected to refer to the arrest of Dr Eschel Rhodie in France and possibly also to Dr Rhodie's latest allegations about Government participation in secret projects.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

WWB CRACKED--Windhoek: Working tirelessly with some of the men even rising at 04h00 in the morning, criminal investigators cracked the mystery of the Wit Weerstandsbeweging, and hardened detectives had difficulty in suppressing their amusement about the real truth of this "movement" which for so many months, puzzled the country. The truth about the elusive resistance movement is so prosaic that it actually came as a disappointment to many who were intrigued by the mystery, the sudden surprise appearance of leaflets, and the apparent helplessness of the general public to find out who was responsible. Criminal investigators exposed the resistance movement in their search for the murderer or murderers of Mr John Rees, the Masonic Hall victim, killed when a hand grenade was thrown through one of the windows on the evening of June 26. The true leader of the resistance movement is a 28 year old man, and after consulting with the Police, the suggestion was made rather to keep his identity confidential because charges of alleged criminal libel are being investigated. The young man's activities inspired other dissidents to write documents and letters under the name of the Wit Weerstandsbeweging. Police are also after their blood. However, they are limited in number. [Excerpt] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 7 Jul 79 pp 1,3]

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON NEW BUDGET REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 79 pp 1,2,8,9

[Excerpt] It's an "as you were" Budget. Finance Minister David Smith has avoided radical change in his maiden Zimbabwe Rhodesian Budget--the first to top \$1,000 million in the country's history.

And even with a \$1.1 million a day war bill, he was able to bring a little extra cheer into the lives of taxpayers, particularly those in the higher income brackets.

--Holiday allowances have been increased from today to a total of \$600 a year for holidays in Africa or the Indian Ocean islands and \$800 a year for overseas holidays. But they cannot be accumulated.

--The defence loan levy has been scrapped.

--The income tax surcharge which fell away in March has been brought back at a higher level of 10 percent.

--The maximum abatements for dependants other than wives and children have been increased from \$348 a year to \$400.

With total expenditure estimated at \$1,082 million Mr Smith plans to balance the Budget by raising \$592 million from revenue sources, \$12 million will come from loan recoveries, another \$24 million from the tax surcharge, leaving \$453 million to be covered by loans.

Saying "this is unashamedly a war Budget," Mr Smith disclosed the total cost of the war was \$402 million, or 37 percent of the total expenditure.

"Growth in the administrative, social and economic service has been sacrificed to meet the demands of the war effort."

However, planned capital development spending has been increased by \$13 million to \$171 million.

The Government has special sympathy for the problems of urban housing, and \$30.5 million has been allocated in this field said Mr Smith.

Priority has also been given to maintaining the impetus in the educational and, to a lesser extent, the health building programmes.

New primary schools and extensions will provide an extra 22,000 places, and four new secondary schools and extensions will make room for 3,000 additional scholars.

Warning that inflation will move into double figures this year Mr Smith said prices have risen at a faster rate this year.

But restraint must still be placed on wage claims. "With the return of confidence there remains the danger that the growth of incomes will exceed that of productivity."

For the next two or three years "we must be careful not to mortgage the future" by pricing the country out of world export markets.

He said that last year the value of exports increased by \$67 million while imports increased by \$12 million. The country's trading account shows a surplus of \$178 million, which was offset by an invisibles deficit of \$164 million.

However, a net inflow of capital brought the overall surplus on the balance of payments to \$42 million.

He outlined the main goals the country had to achieve--political, acceptance and stability, reliance on its own resources to develop skilled manpower, and the cultivation of free enterprise.

"Economic growth led by the private sector is the powerhouse of national prosperity, social development and the uplift of the poor," said Mr Smith.

Develop Small Farmers

THE most urgent task for agriculture in this country was developing the smaller farmers and the subsistence sectors, the Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, said yesterday.

Total yield from main crops planted in the last year would be lower than the previous year although the area

cultivated was slightly higher. The drop was caused by the erratic rains.

Maize had been the most seriously affected crop and deliveries would be down by 40 percent over the previous year. However, stockpiles would mean there would be no shortage in the domestic market in 1979/80.

Commercial farming had to be maintained and expanded but it was within the small-scale and subsistence sectors that economic advance-

ment for most people lay.

"We do not wish ever to find ourselves in the position of other countries in Africa which are perennial importers of foodstuffs . . .

"Our aim must be to foster a viable industry capable of meeting all domestic requirements of primary food products at realistic prices and of harvesting a variety of those marketable commodities which can be disposed of to good advantage externally."

Growth in Production Provides Job Opportunities

FREE enterprise was the key to development in mining and manufacturing, with the latter offering substantial scope for increase in job opportunities, Mr David Smith said in his Budget speech.

Free enterprise had flourished in mining and had to continue to do so in order to attract exploration and development. "The essential requirements to attain those objectives are moderation and incentive in the tax regime and a minimum of State intervention in the management and the productive operations of the industry."

Although the rise in the unit value of imports had lessened the effects of

higher import allocations for manufacturing in the second half of 1978, these had helped to halt the decline in production.

"Priority will continue to be given to export-orientated businesses in allocations of foreign currency," Mr Smith said.

The value of construction output in 1978 had dropped by 11 percent mainly because of public sector projects falling below the level needed to keep the industry going "at a time when private investment was nervous."

"It is saddening that public sector investments, which conventionally could have been expected to take up the slack in construction capacity caused by hesitation in

private sector plans, was retarded by manpower problems and by the need for restraint."

INCREASED

In contrast the number of building plans for low-cost housing increased markedly, he said.

When the industry did recover manpower problems would become acute. "The loss of skills in periods of recession is always difficult to recoup. Although the industry can be a major provider of skilled and unskilled employment opportunities, its potential can only be realised when the output of trained manpower fills the gaps in the skilled workforce."

Tax Abatement Level Raised

The maximum tax abatement level for maintaining dependants other than children and wives has been increased from \$348 to \$400 in terms of the new Budget, with the lower level staying at \$120.

Mr Smith said: "There is now a case for recognising the increased costs of maintaining other dependants, especially those who are unable to maintain themselves because of old age or infirmity."

Economic Activity Stable

ECONOMIC activity in the first half of 1979 has continued at a level similar to the second half of last year.

Mr Smith said he expected that the real gross domestic product would decline only marginally in

1979.

The factors leading to this improvement over last year's decline of 3.6 percent are, he said, the improved agricultural prices, the likely gains in mining, the revival in manufacturing and the effects of a generally more confident stance in all sectors.

He said he did not regard last year's decline in gross domestic product with equanimity, but it did show an improvement when compared with the decline of 6.8 percent in 1977.

"The improvement is attributable to the rise in commodity income in the second half of 1978."

Lower Living Standards May Be Necessary

THERE would be times when it would be "simply not possible" to maintain a particular standard of living, said the Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, in his Budget speech.

The standard of living might not be maintained in the face of significant changes in the distribution of income, or in the cost structure, or in the tax structure, or at times of national crisis such as war, or in a period of economic depression.

"There is still insufficient acceptance of this fact by many workers and their unions," said Mr Smith.

"It is an unpleasant truth which must be grasped. Higher pay without higher productivity can only lead to higher inflation."

"This must be fully understood by every person involved in wage negotiation."

Mr Smith said prices had risen faster in the first half of this year, and inflation would move into double figures in 1979.

The major cause was continued increases in the costs of imports, especially oil.

"These increases have a chain reaction as the impact on transportation, industrial materials and production costs is carried through into the prices of the final goods presented to the consumer."

"In a future without sanctions I believe we may expect some relief from these pressures when we can buy imports in more economical quantities and without premiums, and as domestic production is brought back closer to its capacity."

He said this was a time for continuing restraint in prices and incomes. There had been a responsible approach since 1977.

DANGER

But there remained a danger that, with a return of confidence, the growth of incomes would exceed

the growth of productivity.

The wage sector was the main component of national income and was the major factor of cost inflation.

"It is more easily said than done to look for moderation at a time when consumer price indices are rising sharply."

Expressing hope for the future, Mr Smith said he expected the 1980s to be a period of strong growth in the domestic economy.

"In this period the buoyancy of the national product should be able to accommodate both a general upswing in real incomes and a perceptible and meaningful change in the distribution of national income in favour of the lower wage earners."

"For the next two or three years, however, we must be careful not to mortgage the future by pressing the domestic cost structure to a level which is detrimental to our prospects in the highly competitive export markets," said Mr Smith.

Unemployment Affects Urban Population

Increased unemployment caused by the reduced economic activity in the country had "severe effects" on the urban population who could no longer return to the rural areas as a haven in times of recession, said Mr Smith.

"Partly because of security problems the movement is now in a reverse direction, and the urban-dwellers are hard-pressed to care for the increasing number of dependants as their relatives move out of rural production into greater reliance on the urban economy."

The emigration of skilled personnel also affected jobs because the level of employment of unskilled workers moved in sympathy with the employment of skilled workers.

The total number of employees fell in 1978 by 25,000 to 992,000 with all sectors--except public administration--losing ground.

"The future resurgence of activity in the main productive sectors and the new momentum of public and private sector development programmes will mean a revival of demand for labour."

Mr Smith said the Government could not create employment by decree.

"Employment implies that production of goods or services, and expenditure on wages can only be sustained if what is produced by the labour is marketable and therefore self-financing.

"The greatest force for employment growth will be economic progress and general development, which will also have to absorb the manpower relocated from the security effort financed by the public sector.

"We cannot carry the high level of military employment when hostilities cease; to do so would be utterly wasteful of resources and detrimental to national development."

Security and Defense Largest Expenditure

With the cost of defence and security running at \$1.1 million a day, the Government plans to spend a total of \$1,082,516,000 in the current financial year.

The estimates of expenditure for the year to June 30, 1980, tabled in the House yesterday, show that despite a 25 percent increase in the Law and Order vote and a 24 percent rise in the Defence vote, overall expenditure will increase by less than 10 percent over last year's estimates.

The increase has been kept to \$98,245,245 by tight economies in most of the Ministries outside the defence, security and education spheres.

Constitutional and statutory appropriations account for \$228,775,000 of the total estimates, with the Treasury allocating \$83,160,340 for servicing the national debt and \$82,497,000 for the repayment of loans.

The largest vote appropriation goes to the Minister of Defence, whose total vote of \$212,647,000 (24.3 percent up on last year) is more than twice the next highest vote, Education at \$104,242,000.

The Defence vote shows the Army will take \$131,043,000, the Air Force \$49,300,000 and Guard Force \$17,069,000.

Included in the defence vote for the first time is a total of \$17,069,000 to provide pay and allowances, transport, stores, clothing and equipment, and barrack services for security force auxiliaries.

The cost of the auxiliary programme previously came from the Prime Minister's vote.

The movement of this item probably accounts for the dramatic fall in the Prime Minister's special services total which is estimated this year at \$3,565,000 after the total of \$15,507,000 last year.

The drop has brought the Prime Minister's total vote down to \$4,266,000 from \$16,270,000--a reduction of more than \$12 million.

The total Law and Order vote is up to \$92,705,000 from \$74,125,000 last year, but the Police account for \$91,114,000 of this year's figure.

The Treasury has increased the provision for make-up pay for territorials and reservists by \$500,000 to \$21 million. And its unallocated reserve for security operations has been increased by \$6 million, with an additional \$3 million set aside for youth work and rehabilitation in areas affected by the security situation.

Salaries--The education vote has gone up 13 percent to \$104,242,000 mainly because of an additional \$5 million provided for salaries, wages and allowances for primary school teachers. The health vote has also increased 13 percent to \$52,313,000.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been able to cut back its spending from \$35 million to \$17,821,000 largely because assistance to Risco is reduced by \$12.5 million to \$15 million in the current year.

The transport vote has also been reduced by nearly \$500,000 to \$63,716,000. The provision for a subsidy to cover the losses of Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways has been cut from \$42 million to \$31 million.

But almost \$11 million has been provided to the OMED to meet the increased cost of operating vehicles, repairing and replacing vehicles damaged by landmines or in ambushes and for vehicle protection.

The agriculture vote has been pruned by \$6.7 million to \$46,260,000. The total amount provided for subsidies, losses and assistance is down from \$46,793,000 to \$29,705,500.

The provision for grants has increased dramatically to \$6,735,000, largely because \$5,842,000 has been allocated for rural security measures. The provision for loans is also up from \$4,805,000 to \$9,058,000.

Indications of Recession

Outlining the background against which his Budget has been prepared Mr Smith said the international economy was not on a strong growth path and there were indications of a general recession.

"The oil supply and prices debacle will have effects that have not yet fully materialised."

Although there were signs of a recovery domestically there were factors working against it: Demands--

--The security situation was imposing heavy demands on manpower, on physical and financial resources and on growth potential.

--Inflation would get worse before it got better.

--There was a need to retain individual and business confidence and to avert further losses of skilled manpower.

"The Budget shows the necessary restraint in the growth of public expenditure, even for security to which the maximum possible of our resources has been devoted to maintain the all-round capability of our forces and thus demonstrate the reality of Government," said Mr Smith.

It was not yet time to think about expansionary policies.

"We must show the world that we are consolidated in our present position; that the new Government has a solid and credible base from which to challenge the world for recognition and overt material encouragement."

Public 'Borrowing' Money Tight

Public sector expenditure for this fiscal year would be 13.4 percent over that for last year, Mr David Smith said yesterday. Short-term loans would fall by \$600,000 and revenue would be stagnant, yielding only \$591 million.

Added to loan recoveries of \$12 million and a tax surcharge of \$24 million, this would leave \$453.8 million "to be found by means of borrowing."

Fuel Savings Applauded

IN normal conditions of freedom of trade no country could match fuel savings achieved in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, said Mr Smith.

"Although the price factor is likely to ensure that fuel is used even more sparingly there is scope for further deliberate economies."

The production of sugar alcohol to be mixed with motor spirit is "progress-

ing to the stage where early next year the country should attain a measurable degree of self-sufficiency in this product."

While these developments were welcome, he warned that commerce and industry "may yet have to be directed into making substitutions if they do not do so voluntarily".

Teachers Requested to Curb Pay Demands

THE Minister of Finance appealed to teachers to moderate pay demands and said it was impossible to meet their demands this year.

The Government had to pay for the cost of the existing educational service and deal with the cost of a larger service. There had been "justifiable" claims for more pay from teachers without higher qualifications who still made up most of the staff in the country.

"There has likewise been the understandable pressure to bring about the opportunity of schooling, especially secondary schooling, to an increasing number of those who desire it.

"I trust that teachers, like everyone else, will understand the need for moderation and patience in the realisation of their expectations."

The Minister also favoured State subsidisation of the railways.

"It is my view that there will always be a substantial degree of State support for the marketing of goods by means of the railways tariff. I am convinced that this method is more effective and efficient in promoting growth and in containing inflation than if rates were allowed to rise or if subsidies were tied more specifically to commodities at some other point in their cost structure."

Schools To Accommodate 22,000 New Students

CAPITAL expenditure of \$171 million is planned for this fiscal year, an increase of \$13 million over last year. Government funds will account for \$67 million with the rest to come from statutory bodies and local authorities.

Economic services take up 65 percent, social services 26 percent and administrative services 9 percent. This is about the same as last year.

The Minister singled out housing as one of the main targets. Last year \$13 million was spent on this, but a substantial backlog remains.

"The backlog has been aggravated to an extent by the security situation in the rural areas.

"Although the current

programme of \$30.5 million is less than last year's enhanced total, it is still high and an attempt is being made to obtain greater value from the money available by the development of site and service schemes and other low-cost housing."

Nineteen new primary schools are to be built and with extensions to existing schools will mean an extra 22 000 places.

There will also be four new secondary schools which with extensions will mean 3 000 more places. Teacher training facilities will be developed accordingly.

A new major hospital will be built to serve the Chitungwiza area.

To encourage rural development \$1 million is

being given to the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority to pay the costs of settlement schemes at Chisumbanje, Copper Queen and Middle Sabi.

"The experience gained from these projects will be helpful in determining future development strategy in relation to both irrigation and dry land settlements," the Minister said.

He said the Government was doing its best to give work to the construction industry with ministries' building programmes totalling \$21 million compared with \$20 million last year. Civil engineering votes totalled \$21.8 million, down by \$700 000 over last year.

Increase in Tax Surcharge

THE surcharge on income tax, which fell away in March at the end of the last financial year, is to be reimposed at a higher level.

A 10 percent surcharge will be levied on income tax payable for the year which began on April 1 1979.

Mr Smith said: "For those taxpayers in the PAYE system, the effect will mean that the ordinary tax deduction under the PAYE tables will be increased by 10 percent, commencing in October.

"The backlog from April 1 will not be made up in still higher deductions, but will be recovered when the assessments for the tax year 1979/80 are issued in due course."

Companies and individuals whose income has not borne PAYE will have to make advance payment of the surcharge from current income.

The surcharge is expected to yield about \$34 million in the current year.

Mr Smith said he must make provision now for the surcharge to be applied again in 1980/81, but he proposed to fix the rate at 8 percent.

"If, in the event, no surcharge at all is required the necessary adjustment can be proposed when the 1980 Budget is introduced."

The surcharge which fell away in March was at the 7.5 percent level. Mr Smith said he had no alternative but to re-introduce the surcharge to "help meet the extraordinary and insupportable demands" being made on the Exchequer.

Increased Exports Nets Surplus Balance

A WELCOME net inflow of capital last year had meant the balance of payments had a surplus of \$42 million, Mr David Smith said. There would probably be a surplus also this year and import allocations would continue to rise. Exports increased by \$67 million while imports rose by only \$12 million.

The merchandise account had a favourable balance of \$178 million, but invisibles had a net deficit of \$164 million, leaving a net current account surplus of \$14 million.

Exports were kept at a successful level but the deficit on invisible earnings, especially the rising cost of freight, investment income and transfers import allocations, had to be kept under very tight control.

There had been some increases but these were taken up by security needs, particularly the higher costs of fuel.

The Minister warned that the balance of payments problems would continue.

"However, the level of higher allocations for imports which began last year is likely to be maintained. Although there will be a deficit on the current account, an expected net inflow on the capital account should leave the overall balance in small surplus."

Increase in Travel Allowances

THE annual holiday allowance for travel had been increased, the Minister said in his speech yesterday.

However, residents will not be able to accumulate it as before.

The new allowance is \$800 for Africa and the Indian Ocean islands and \$600 for travel elsewhere.

Previously, it was a blanket \$370, accumulative for two years.

Business travel allowances are also being increased and details have been sent to the commercial banks.

The Minister said the old principle of holiday allowance accumulation had

led to anomalies and inequities. He was concerned at the level of allowances when seen against the background of rising prices, especially oil.

"In setting the basic allowances I have been careful to avoid a decrease in the real value of the present aggregate allowances and to recognise the continuing differential between the average cost of a holiday in Africa and that of a holiday overseas."

Balance of payments problems gave little opportunity for flexibility "but I believe that a degree of optimism should pervade my views of the future course of our foreign exchange earnings".

REACTION TO NEW BUDGET FAVORABLE

PM Congratulates Smith

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Leaders of commerce and industry last night welcomed the Budget as realistic, encouraging, and a demonstration of support for free enterprise.

And in the Assembly the Budget speech was punctuated with frequent applause as Members welcomed the decision not to impose a further defence levy and to increase holiday allowances.

The Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, gave Mr David Smith a congratulatory slap on the back and shook his hand as he sat down at the end of his 90-minute-long speech.

The president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Brian Grubb, said the Budget was very encouraging and looked to future development.

Two striking features were the restraining effects of the increased costs of the war and of petroleum products on the economy.

It was clear, however, that the economy remained basically sound and well able to take advantage of economic activity when sanctions were removed. ACCOR welcomed the Government's support for free enterprise and associated itself with the plea for wage restraints.

New Heart

The president of ARNI, Mr John Mills, said he fully agreed with the Budget's objectives. The Minister's belief that economic growth must be led by the private sector would give manufacturers new heart and encouragement for the future.

The management of the balance of payments, and reasonable and stable taxation was supported, and ARNI endorsed the Government's conviction that orderly and viable growth depended on minimum Government regulation.

The president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Alan Marsh, welcomed the "no change" budget, particularly the decision not to increase taxation beyond the raising of the surcharge to 10 percent.

If the Minister had not been able to meet many aspirations, at least he had been able to allay fears of inhibiting Government pressure on company investment and personal expenditure.

The mining industry also welcomed the Minister's appreciation of its problems and agreed with views on the conditions necessary if mineral production was to continue to expand.

The Minister's attitude on railway tariffs was particularly reassuring, Mr Marsh said.

The president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Denis Norman, welcomed Government's appreciation of the role of agriculture in the economy and of the need to foster viable production at realistic prices.

The CFU was pleased to note that money had been allocated for a start to be made on land settlement.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Society of Chartered Accountants, Mr P. J. Barnacle, said the Minister was obviously satisfied the basic economic structure was still sound and had taken a calculated risk on the short term removal of sanctions.

Citizens Relieved

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 79 p 14

[Editorial: "A War Budget"]

[Text]

THE FIRST REACTION of the man-in-the-street on hearing Mr David Smith's proposals to balance the country's books in the year ahead will be to heave a sigh of relief.

Taxation remains at the same level, the luxuries such as liquor and tobacco have not been hit. Even more pleasing, the 12½ percent defence levy has been scrapped and holiday allowances have been increased appreciably. The tax surcharge has been re-imposed at a higher level, but the last Government warned that it had been dropped only through an oversight.

But while there might be relief, there are certainly no grounds for euphoria. As Mr Smith said, the Budget is

unashamedly a war Budget. The manpower, material and financial resources of the country are concentrated on ensuring the military superiority of the security forces.

Development of the administrative, social and economic services — desperately needed by the country and anxiously awaited by the electorate—have been sacrificed to meet the needs of the war effort.

There are, however, pointers which indicate that the Government is well aware of the hopes and aspirations of the people who voted it to power. Mr Smith announced substantial spending on urban housing, expansion of education and a start on land resettlement.

We can only hope that the masses appreciate that a war which devours 37 percent of the national Budget does not leave much for the good things of life.

ACTIVITIES IN PARLIAMENT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 79 p 8

[Text]

THE Rhodesian Front Chief Whip, Mr John Landau, yesterday strongly denied there had been any intention on Wednesday on the part of his caucus to support the walk-out by United African National Council MPs aimed at silencing Mrs Evelyn Shava, of Mr James Chikema's Zimbabwe Democratic Party.

The walkout guillotined debate on the Presidential Speech shortly before Government Ministers were likely to begin replying to questions on vital points of policy.

At the start of business in the Assembly yesterday the Leader of the House,

Mr Ernest Bulle, had to give notice of a special motion today to restore debate on the Presidential Speech to the Order Paper.

Mr Bulle then asked for business to be suspended until the Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, began his Budget speech at 3.15. Mr Bulle explained that since debate on the President's Speech had been "superseded" on Wednesday, there was nothing for the House to do until Mr Smith spoke, which he did not wish to do until 3.15.

The Budget is traditionally delivered late in the afternoon to avoid affecting that day's financial transactions.

Mr Landau told Iana that the Rhodesian Front MPs who were out of the Chamber on Wednesday when Mr Bulle repeatedly drew attention to the absence of a quorum were

attending meetings of Parliamentary committees.

He said the 28 RF MPs in the House hoped there would be no further problems with maintaining the 25-member quorum. But if there were, members of his caucus would feel obliged to neglect committee work and stay in the Chamber.

This would be to prevent disruption of the work of the House and to save the taxpayers' money, which was wasted by unscheduled adjournments.

Mr Landau issued a statement on Wednesday regretting the UANC walkout as a breach of the Chamber's 56-year tradition.

"We would expect the majority party in Government to act more responsibly and ensure the smooth running of Parliament," he said.

Production Target Set

THE Minister of Mines, Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, set the target for mining production in Zimbabwe Rhodesia at \$280 million this year with the achievement of \$300 million likely in 1980.

Replying to the debate on the President's Speech in the Senate, Chief Ndiweni said the value of mineral production for the first five months of 1979 was worth nearly \$105 million.

This was an average of \$21 million a month and he hoped to see it increase to \$25 million a month within the next year.

He agreed with Senator Isaac Samuriwo on the

desirability of opening new mines, and the re-opening of old ones.

There were many old mines whose localities were known only to the tribal chiefs and elders, and he appealed to those chiefs to reveal their locations.

The Minister of Transport and Power, Mr P. K. van der Byl said road transport would remain the most important means of moving goods to and from the rural areas because of the present cost of constructing branch railway lines.

He pointed out that the opening of the border with Mozambique would be mutually advantageous to both countries.

Most services provided by the railway-road motor

services were uneconomical and to reduce the deficit as much as possible the RMS was obliged to reduce unnecessary services, said Mr van der Byl. However, this would always be done in the national interest and in the interests of the communities concerned.

Mr van der Byl told Senator Dennis Crook that the railways did lodge claims for damage to equipment as a result of terrorist action.

Mr van der Byl told senators that he had recently visited Que Que where an experimental electrified railway line was being constructed and was most impressed by what he had seen.

The debate was adjourned until today.

Secret Funds Bill

AN additional Appropriation Bill, authorising extra expenditure of \$4.6 million, received an unopposed Second Reading in the Senate yesterday. The bulk of the money is to be allocated to secret security-related "special services" under the aegis of the Cabinet Office.

There was no debate on the Bill, introduced by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Dennis Nyamuswa, and the committee stage was set down for today.—Iana.

UNFP WARNS ON UANC WALKOUTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] The UNFP yesterday threatened to pull out of the Government if the UANC continued to "violate" the principles of a Government of National Unity and to obstruct the Zimbabwe Democratic Party MPs in the House of Assembly by walkouts.

The threat was made yesterday by the party's publicity secretary, Mr Peter Mandaza, who is also the Deputy Minister of Education, at a Press conference in Salisbury.

Saying the UNFP had been forced "to open its mouth" by the walkouts of UANC Members of Parliament from the House of Assembly on two consecutive days, Mr Mandaza warned that if the MPs could not change their strategy to one of reasonableness "they in turn must not expect any reasonable cooperation from us."

Accused

He also accused the UANC of violating the principles of a Government of National Unity by excluding other parties from the campaigns to achieve peace, international recognition and the lifting of sanctions.

We would like to warn the UANC once and for all that if they do not treat us as a component of the Government of National Unity, despite our irrefutable cooperation in the past, we will be bound to take action similar to that which they have made us witness," said Mr Mandaza.

The Press conference at the party offices was attended by five other UNFP Members of Parliament.

Mr Mandaza said the UNFP had approached the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, with a suggestion that its members be included in delegations abroad to fight the case for Zimbabwe Rhodesia but this had been ignored.

FUEL CONSERVATION EFFORTS REPORTED

Self-Sufficiency Near

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE RHODESIA may be one of the first countries in the world to achieve a substantial degree of self-sufficiency in energy requirements, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, said here last night.

For some time, the cost of producing high-grade alcohol was much greater than the cost of imported petrol, but now ethanol production had become economic and held great promise in the future, he said.

"We are more fortunate than many other countries in that we are less dependent on imported fuels."

Mr Bulle was guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators.

Herald Correspondent **BULAWAYO**

He said coal tar was being used in place of diesel, furnace oil and liquid petroleum gas, for heating in mining and manufacturing industries.

Locally-made producer gas units had been installed in many places to supply gas made from coke, and new types of heat exchangers and the common boiler, both based on coal, were being used to a greater extent.

REPERCUSSIONS

Opening the Plastics and Rubber Institute's symposium in the morning, the Minister reminded industrialists to apply now if they wanted tariff protection when sanctions were lifted.

He advised them to examine the possible repercussions on their industries.

"I have in mind your ability to compete with other countries where some commodities are produced on a big scale and are sold at a price below our production costs," he said.

He said Zimbabwe Rhodesia will have to look more actively towards producing its own rubber in the face of ever-increasing costs.

Ration Cut

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Beating the Litre"]

[Text]

PRIVATE MOTORISTS use 40 percent of the petrol imported into this country. This shows how important it is for them to cut their consumption to help save foreign currency.

The high proportion adds weight to the Government's decision to cut the ration by 10 percent. But this cut need not be so serious if drivers will try now to emulate those who achieved such striking results in the opening phases of the Herald/AAZR Litre-Beater Campaign.

It will be in the motorists' interests to do what they can, but the Government, local authorities and organised commerce and industry should not be shy to experiment with measures that might make a marked improvement.

The great waster of fuel, even with light-footed drivers and well-tuned cars, is the stop, start and crawl processions at rush hours. Staggered working hours to spread the traffic load over longer periods morning and evening might ease the strain.

And another close look could be taken at traffic control methods. Can robots be better phased? Can flashing warnings be activated so that cars are not stopped by a red light at an empty intersection?

Can whole streets be made one-way to take incoming traffic across their whole width in the morning, and the other way to carry homeward traffic quicker?

A concerted effort by all who can contribute to beating the litre is needed.

CAMPAIGN TO HELP FARMERS SAVE FUEL LAUNCHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **A CAMPAIGN** to help farmers save up to 10 percent fuel in the next six months, with no adverse effect on production, was launched yesterday in Salisbury.

Methods of saving fuel are still being worked out, but one of the delegates attending the meeting said: "We believe that in the near future the farmer will realise the financial benefits of any measures which we will be suggesting to help him."

The meeting followed the announcement on Wednesday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Bulle, that the fuel ration would be cut by 10 percent from Wednesday.

The assessment and re-assessment of farmers' allocations by the fuel controller, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, is to continue.

Farming bodies, led by the Commercial Farmers' Union of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Tobacco Association, are determined to help the national effort to save fuel and conserve foreign currency.

DELEGATES

Yesterday's meeting was chaired by the vice-president of the CFU, Mr David Spain. Among those present were representatives from the Rhodesia

Agricultural Dealers' Association and the Grain Mechanisation Organisation.

Recently Mr Spain and Mr Tony Baker, grain production executive, visited South Africa to find out more about a massive fuel-saving campaign being launched there by the agricultural sector.

The South Africans aim to save at least 20 percent of the fuel delivered to the agricultural industry this year, at the same time maintaining agricultural production at its present level.

They have named their campaign Fuel for Food, and placed it under the guidance of Mr J. J. Bruwer, director of the division of agricultural engineering of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, who is well known in local agricultural circles.

A slogan for the local campaign has still to be worked out.

● The cut in fuel rations meant that the motorist would now have difficulty earning his livelihood, the national secretary of the Motor Traders' Association, Mr Tony Cox, told the Herald in Salisbury yesterday.

MINIMUM

He said: "Our sympathies must lie with the motorist, already operating on the barest minimum allocation for his essential needs, who will now have difficulty earn-

ing his livelihood.

"For the motor trade, escalating costs of fuel coupled with reduction in sales, which will inevitably now occur, may well force service stations to cut costs in order to remain viable. A reduction in services, credit facilities and hours of opening may well be anticipated."

Mr John Jenner, general manager of a major bus company, said the cut in rations "might well mean there will be emphasis on greater public transport".

USE OF BUSES

People might be forced to make more use of buses, but this did not mean bus companies stood to gain much, because their fuel bills were constantly increasing. Fuel rations to bus companies would not be changed.

● Petrol station owners expect to be hard hit by the fuel rationing cuts, our Bulawayo Correspondent reports.

The chairman of the Matabeleland branch of the Motor Trade Association, Mr G. Schragger, said yesterday it was costing garage owners more to sell less fuel than it had ever cost before.

He said that because the percentage mark-up on fuel was so low and turnover would be reduced by a 10 percent cut, a service station was rapidly becoming an unviable proposition.

RNFU SEES AFRICAN FARMERS 'FLEEING LIKE CHICKENS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 79 p 16

[Text] A graphic picture of the plight of African farmers "fleeing from their lands like chickens confronted by wild hawks" was painted at the RNFU congress this week, by the president of the African Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magadzire.

He described the farmers as "degraded in status, and fighting for their existence."

"Early this year," he said, "an election was held in which the rural people played a major part. In participating they had one clear objective--to bring about peace.

"So far, we have seen an escalation, instead of a de-escalation of the war.

"The war has no respect for human life, for property, for someone's wife, or daughter, and therefore no respect for anyone except those who fight it."

In one purchase area, nine farmers were lost in two days in June. In another, four were lost in one day this month.

Mr Magadzire said many purchase areas had been left with not even the bare necessities of life, such as grinding mills, schools, or stores. Also, the farmers had been hit by one of the worst droughts ever.

Abandoned

"Members of our union are fleeing from their farms like chickens confronted by wild hawks. Cattle, sheep, goats, fowls, in fact the entire livelihood of the farmer, are being abandoned.

"If the situation remains as it is, and a continuing number of farmers leave the land, one can safely predict starvation next year.

"About 4.5 million rural Africans have, so far, been able to provide sufficient food for themselves.

"If these people are not going to plough, someone will have to find food for them.

"That someone will find food on the clearest understanding that it will be a handout and not a handup."

Mr Magadzire said if commercial farmers were going to supply rural Africans with food, they would have to quadruple their present hectarage to meet the demand.

He also referred to the fact that more than one million head of cattle had died in the TTLs due to tickbone fever, and Rustling was rife.

"In one purchase area, more than 2,000 head of cattle have been stolen, and the game is still on.

"It is up to the politicians to come up with a peaceful solution. We are ready to meet our responsibilities of producing food for the nation, and for export, given a peaceful climate."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

REACTION TO NEW BUDGET--Bulawayo. The Budget has confirmed investor confidence in the country's economy, the chairman of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Stock Exchange, Mr Peter Humphrey, said yesterday. "There has been no immediate reaction in the market. I think this is because the market expected the sort of Budget the Minister of Finance has produced. The market was tending to level off after a very busy period when investors had been encouraged by the way the elections had taken place and by the likelihood of sanctions being lifted. In Salisbury yesterday the Budget was described by ZANU as "a rich man's budget" from which "the starving masses of Zimbabwe have not benefited in any way". Mr James Dzyova, the publicity secretary, said the Budget did not show that anything had been done to alleviate suffering among the "Zimbabwean masses". The increased cost of the war was an indication of the seriousness of the security situation in the country. This did not augur well for the future of a developing country such as Zimbabwe Rhodesia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 6]

MONITORING OF POLITICIANS--The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Francis Zindoga, said yesterday he would "leave no stone unturned" in his efforts to maintain law and order. In his reply to points raised by Senators during the President's Speech, Mr Zindoga warned all politicians that "the Government accepts its responsibilities for monitoring the activities of all persons in the political field". Wing Commander Rob Gaunt had complained about what he called "treasonable behaviour" of the leader of ZANU, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. "We will not hesitate to deal with any politicians who should step over the line," Mr Zindoga warned. He repeated his earlier warning that stock thieves would be severely dealt with, adding: "They are liable to be shot, not only by the Police but also by the owner of the cattle they are rustling." He said crop thefts had also increased and warned that those convicted of this crime were liable to a prison sentence without an option of a fine. Mr Zindoga promised he would look into the trend of crop thefts and "where necessary, ask prosecutors to bring the increases prevalent to the attention of the magistrates". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 9]

INTAKE 164 PASSING OUT--The RLI has killed 1,257 terrorists since the start of the year, a record equalled by no other unit, said the Commanding Officer of 1 RLI, Lieut. Colonel I. R. Bates, yesterday. Addressing the passing out parade of Intake 164 at an open day at Cranborne Barracks, Colonel Bates said both blacks and whites had to go forward together to make Zimbabwe Rhodesia a country second to none. There was no need for soldiers of the RLI to be "skull bashers and big heavies". Proficiency in the performance of their duties was all that was required. A mixed National Service and Regular Army troop of 78 recruits marched past the saluting stand at the end of 19 weeks of intensive basic training, to the music of the band of the RAR. Watched by a crowd of family and friends, the recruits demonstrated the skills gained during their training course, before being posted to operational field commands. Display. The families and friends of the recruits watched demonstrations of fieldcraft, physical training, the tackling of the assault course by squads, and milled around the display of operational weapons and arms. A captured Russian infantry type anti-aircraft gun attracted the most attention. The award for the best overall recruit was won by Recruit J. R. Ascough. Recruit A. J. Kemp was awarded the trophy for best marksman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 3]

UMTALI CURFEW--A 12-hour curfew is to be imposed on the heavy industrial sites in Umtali and will come into effect next Wednesday, the Acting Protecting Authority, Assistant Commissioner Mr M. V. Day has announced. The curfew will last from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and only certain people will be allowed to be in the industrial sites between these hours. They include people in motor cars, anyone who is a member of the security forces on duty, or anyone who is within the confines of a fence surrounding any property in the area. Assistant Commissioner Day suggested that people and firms in the area should look at their security fences and also issue their employees with documents certifying that the workers have a right to be in the area. He also said he was willing to issue certificates to those people who might have to use more fuel because of the arrangements so that these certificates can be considered by the fuel rationing office. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 3]

WAR CASUALTIES--Combined Operations Headquarters have announced the deaths of a further 67 people in the war, including 36 terrorists and 11 terrorist collaborators killed by security forces. The communique reported last night that terrorists and their collaborators have murdered nine black civilians, and 11 black civilians have died in crossfire. In the northern operational area, Mr Danford Nyamutumbu (26) was beaten, burned and shot by terrorists. An unidentified black woman has been murdered in the eastern operational area, and in the same area Mr Abel Chikosi was killed when a terrorist landmine detonated. Two civilians were killed last Sunday night in the south eastern operational area. They were Mr Chaendepi Paradzai (55), who was tortured and beaten to death, by collaborators, and Mr Mondiswa Zinweni. Mr Musasa Jeskias (40), who was married with four children; Mr Arthur Taziveyi, and an unidentified black man were murdered by terrorists on

Tuesday evening in the Midlands operational area. In the same area, a terrorist gang robbed clinic staff of personal belongings and cash and stole a large quantity of medicine. In the southern operational area, Miss Msibuli Nyathi (25), was murdered at her home by terrorists. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 1]

1980 CALL-UP--The Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, said in the Senate yesterday that from January 1980 phase one national service would apply to all young men leaving secondary school "after three or more years". In his capacity as Minister for Combined Operations the bishop said the Government was aware of the need for all residents to share in the defence of the country. Replying to points raised during the debate on the President's Speech, he added: "More and more young Africans are reporting for phase one national service." Speaking of the call-up plan for 1980, he said it was his hope that those who have for so long shouldered the burden of defending the country "will be afforded some relief". He admitted that the actions of some members of the auxiliary forces were not in keeping with what would be expected of them. He said that auxiliaries were supposed to win over the local people and to motivate them to support the Government of National Unity, reports Iana's Parliamentary Service. Bishop Muzorewa said, however, some of them were doing "excellent work" for the nation and said work has already been done in recent months to bring these auxiliary forces under the wing of the Army. They now have a rank, he said, and now look to the Army for command and control, pay and other day-to-day requirements. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 79 p 1]

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS--Under the theme The Five Year Plan, the Association of Rhodesian Industries will consider all policies and objectives for industrial development in Zimbabwe Rhodesia at its annual congress in September. The two-day congress, to be held at Victoria Falls from September 16, will be the first opportunity that organised industry has had to discuss mutual problems with the new Government, it was announced in an association statement in Salisbury yesterday. The statement said it was intended that major economic factors such as the energy crisis and industrial development would be discussed. Debates and discussions would involve both open sessions with public sector representatives, and in committee with members only. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 79 p 13]

EXCISE MEMBERS DETAINED--ZANU says that more than 450 of its members, including the deputy secretary for military affairs, Mr Sam Chandawa, and the military administrator, Mr Peter Sheba, are being held by Police at Chikurubi prison, Salisbury. According to Mr James Dzvova, the publicity secretary, the figure excludes those released at the weekend and another 18 freed on Tuesday. He said the people were picked up from various districts throughout the country and were being held probably because they were not cooperating with the authorities trying to absorb them into "the new structure." Those who were cooperating with the authorities, he added, were not facing any problems and auxiliaries among them had been redeployed to other areas. Mr Dzvova said Police yesterday raided the party's district office in Chipinga and conducted a "thorough" search. He said they left with two workers who were later released, but the Police were looking for the deputy provincial secretary who was away. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 79 p 15]

WESTERN SOMALI, SOMALI ABBO COMMUNIQUE REPORT OPERATIONS

Mogadiscio DANAB in English 3,7,8,9,12,14,15,16,17,19 Jul 79

[3 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] As already mentioned in news items the enemy forces have been experiencing heavy losses in man and material.

In reprisal, the enemy troops are now occupied in a mass-massacre operation by air bombing the populated centres of Western Somalia.

This has been confirmed by our informers who had predicted that some of the targets to be bombed in the coming days would be Godey, Dagbur and Jigjiga.

[7 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] On the 27th of last month some commando units of the WSLF destroyed by night one of the bridges connecting Harar and Jigjiga just when part of an enemy supply convoy was passing it. Consequently he lost many men, weapons, lorries and much equipment that directly dropped into the river valley.

And the rest of the company were routed by our daredevil forces who returned safely to their camp.

[8 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] On 20/6/79, in a fierce battle at Abron Bridge between Nagele and Wajile of the Sidamo Province, our SALF units killed 81 enemy soldiers and destroyed two military vehicles.

In this operation our SALF units also inflicted other losses on the enemy forces and captured 25 A.K. guns.

On our side 7 freedom fighters were martyred.

[9 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] On 19/6/79 valliant commando units of our Somali Abbo Liberation Army (SALF) mounted a surprise attack on enemy troops at a place called Hawsha of the Cindir region, located in Bale Province, killing 214 Abyssinian colonial troops on the spot and wounding another 308, most of them fatally. Our gallant units also blew up arms and munitions depots and set fire to a ration store, a communication (apparently wireless radio) room and several barracks and destroyed 3 heavy-duty army trucks together with all the soldiers aboard. This onslaught has virtually scared the enemy out of its senses and put in into a complete disarray.

Our victorious commandos returned to base with minor casualties.

[12 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] On 21/6/79 gallant units of our Somali Abbo liberation army (SALF) repulsed a futile attack mounted by enemy mobile troops at a place called Dirhara of the Sidamo Region. In the ensuing battle, our valiant commandos units killed 40 Abyssinian troops including a major and other commissioned officers and set fire to several military vehicles.

The enemy was driven back with heavy losses and our victorious commandos returned to base with minor casualties.

[14 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] On 3/7/79 valliant commando units of our Somali Abbo Liberation Army (SALF) launched a surprise attack on enemy troops at Odajale on the road that connects Cindir and Kurkuru, killing 55 Abyssinian troops and wounding many others. Our units also captured several military vehicles and set fire to others.

On our side, a freedom-fighter martyred in the field.

[15 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] On 30/6/79, in a battle at Harta Sh. Ahmed, units of WSLF liberation commandos killed 35 enemy soldiers and destroyed 2 armoured cars and one jeep.

The casualties on our side was minor.

[16 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] On 2/7/79, in a fierce battle at Mija of the Bale Province, units of SALF killed 85 enemy soldiers and destroyed two military vehicles.

In this same operation 240 armed soldiers led by Abdulkarim Husein Dadhi and Mahamed Abdullahi Banto surrendered to the Somali Abbo units.

[17 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] On 15/6/79 units of WSLF liberation ~~commandos~~ inflicted heavy losses on the enemy forces in the vicinity of Harar capturing 2 heavy guns and 3 Russian assault rifles.

On our side WSLF lost one freedom-fighter.

[19 Jul 79, p 1]

[Text] On 4/7/79, in a fierce battle at Addo of the Sidamo Province, the gallant units of Somali Abbo killed 38 enemy soldiers and wounded 32.

Also in this operation the SALF liberation ~~commandos~~ captured a vehicle loaded with ammunition and tin stuffs of ration.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MANGOPE PREDICTS PROBLEMS IF BOTSWANA REFUSES TO COOPERATE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Jul 79 p 9

[Article by H.J. Grosskopf, Southern Africa Editor: "Cooperation"]

[Text] Mmabatho: The appeal for cooperation made to the nations of Southern Africa by Prime Minister P.W. Botha is a most important one, said President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana in an interview here.

He thinks, for example, that it would be highly advantageous to his neighbor-nation, Botswana, if its policy were to cooperate. If Zambia can do so, what is hindering Botswana? He therefore believes that the Arusha conference to try to further isolate South Africa, will not be successful.

Reaction

Botswana's point of view has hardened recently, but it will have to pay attention to a few painful problems, said President Mangope.

There is, for example, the railroad line from Mafeking to Bulawayo, which belongs to Rhodesia. Botswana wants to take over the section of track that passes through its territory.

Before the railroad line crosses the southern border of Botswana at Ramathlabama, it passes through Bophuthatswana. The latter is prepared to cooperate in such affairs, but how will Botswana react, inasmuch as President Seretse Kgama does not recognize Bophuthatswana?

There is also the border station at Ramathlabama, which, although located in Bophuthatswana, is still controlled by South Africa. It is soon to be taken over by Bophuthatswana. Here, too, President Kgama will run into problems if he does not adopt a more realistic point of view.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA ANALYZES AND ENCOURAGES 'AFRIKANER-NESS', LEADERSHIP

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 July 79 pp 1,9

[Article by Political Editor: No Title Given]

[Text] The Afrikaner is called upon to exercise true leadership, not through a false feeling of superiority, but to promote the growth and expansion of South African nationhood, said Prime Minister P.W. Botha yesterday evening in Bloemfontein at the closing banquet of the convention of the FAK [Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations].

The Afrikaner must rally all those who belong together by virtue of their inward conviction and desire to foster and expand South African nationhood. The strength that he thus develops must be employed to help other peoples to progress in the cultivation of their own character and personal options, with equality and in a manner fit for humankind.

The Afrikaner, by his friendliness and purposefulness, must encourage other groups within the nation to unite in choosing the path of Christian civilization in preference to the materialism and tyranny of Marxist expansionism.

Mr Botha said that the magnetism of the Afrikaner's image must be such that it will cause other groups to cry out: "Your God is our God. Where you go, there also go we."

In spite of the accusation that the Afrikaner seeks isolation whenever he is threatened, Afrikaners do not in fact exclude others from their activities.

"How can critics call him narrow-minded and stiff and unfriendly, when his whole history bears witness to his desire to foster the concept of South African nationhood?"

The Afrikaner is known for his stamina and adaptability. We need only consider the many crises he has survived.

Mr Botha said that the South African Army is an example of one domain in which the Afrikaner, together with his English-speaking fellow citizen, has accomplished a great deal. The Army represents the continuation of a tradition that has its roots in South Africa itself. Today it is a reflection of the people themselves, and the ideals, the culture and the religion of South Africa are represented in it.

"I have referred to several beautiful qualities possessed by the Americans, but not with the intention of hiding our own weaknesses.

Sometimes we reveal an exaggerated individualism that easily leads to schisms. Perhaps our greatest weakness is the tendency to spread gossip without verifying the facts.

"This can be a great stumbling block in our path to progress, and our enemies exploit it," he said.

A people with a desire to live must have a vision--a dream of the future that, with faith and love, they strive to bring to reality. A race of people who think small and are afraid of everything cannot live triumphantly.

Of every generation new tasks are required. Every generation must rightly choose its priorities. This presumes that every generation will have powers of leadership and will develop in such a way as to set an example for the masses in their search for the truth.

Mr Botha said that Afrikaans is a beautiful instrument to use in this endeavor, since hundreds of thousands of Coloreds and Blacks use this language. It is a language in which leadership can be exercised.

Mr Botha said that if the Afrikaner is what he is, without going to great lengths looking for a definition of himself, then he has a clearly marked task ahead of him.

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SOUTH AFRICA

KOEBERG NUCLEAR PLANT ECONOMICALLY SOUND

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Jul 79 p 5

[Unattributed Article: "Koeberg Power Station 'Has Right To Exist'"]

[Text] Images of ascending mushroom-shaped clouds are easily associated with Koeberg, but a nuclear power station is not the same thing as an atomic bomb, Professor R.K. Dutkiewicz, the director of the Energy Research Institute at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday in Cape Town.

He was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Graduate Business School Association of the University of Cape Town and addressed himself to the question whether the Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant is really necessary.

Professor Dutkiewicz weighed the advantages and disadvantages of the nuclear power plant, and his opinion was that, from an economic point of view, Koeberg definitely has a right to exist. Besides, it involves just as many risks and just as much danger as any other engineering construction project.

He believes, however, that a disinterested supervisory body is needed at the erection of a nuclear power station, as is the case overseas. In South Africa that body forms a part of the Atomic Power Council, which is itself concerned with the erection of the Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant, he said.

As he explained it, a normal electrical power plant has a "boiler" in which some kind of fuel is used to generate electricity. A nuclear power plant works on this same basis, except that its "boiler" (or reactor) uses uranium to manufacture electricity.

Coal is transported to the Cape at a very high cost. Two thirds of the cost of running a normal power station go into capital outlay and one third into upkeep, in this case, coal. On the other hand, the capital outlay for a nuclear power station is high, but upkeep costs are very low, and this is advantageous.

CHINKULI: KAZUNGALA PONTOON CLOSED INDEFINITELY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jul 79 p 1

[Excerpt] Kazungula pontoon has been closed indefinitely until the liberation war in Rhodesia ends, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, announced in Lusaka yesterday.

"It will not be possible to reopen the pontoon in the immediate future because of the current situation. We have to wait until it is brought under control--and we hope it will be quite soon," he said.

"We cannot continue operating the pontoon at the moment because it is in a very sensitive area."

Asked what would happen to Zambian cargo which used to be ferried on the pontoon, the minister said the Government was making alternative arrangements.

"But I cannot disclose what the arrangements will be until we are ready," he said.

On April 13, about 20 people were killed when rebel Rhodesian jets bombed the pontoon from the Botswana side of the Zambezi river.

The Rhodesians confirmed the incident and said they had destroyed the ferry which links Botswana with Zambia.

A new pontoon from the Itzhi-Tehzi dam in Namwala which was sent to Kazungula to replace the damaged one has not been commissioned.

It is believed thousands of tonnes of Zambian cargo are stranded on the Botswana side since the route was disrupted. Also affected are goods destined for Malawi and Zaire from South Africa.

Many South African drivers have been stranded on the Zambian side since the bombing of the pontoon four months ago.

A TIMES OF ZAMBIA team yesterday found Kazungula border post and the harbour abandoned with the pontoon still anchored on the Zambian side.

Zambians in Livingstone have complained that they cannot go to Botswana by road and air.

They claim that they used to spend about K20 to travel to Botswana and back on the Kazungula route which is no longer possible.

Cancelled

Zambia Airways cancelled its connection flights at Livingstone in May. It is also understood that even if the Government were to resume flights to Botswana, passengers from Livingstone to Francistown would have to travel to Lusaka first.

A recent South African economic publication, FREIGHTING NEWS, has reported the disappointment of South Africa's international road transporters on the reluctance by the Zambian authorities to reopen the pontoon.

The haulers have been reported as blaming the Muzorewa-Smith clique for the loss in their revenue.

CSO: 4420

PROTESTING KABWE FARMERS THREATEN TO CUT PRODUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

FARMERS in Kabwe Rural have threatened to cut down on crop production and grow only enough to feed themselves in protest against the closure of Namboard depots in the area.

They complained to Chisamba MP Mr Sauti Chipwaya, who is on a four-week tour of the district, that they could not continue to grow more maize because of inadequate marketing facilities.

The farmers wondered whether the Government was serious about encouraging people to grow more food while at the same time withdrawing market facilities.

They said it was shameful for the Government to continue importing maize at astronomical prices when thousands of bags of the crop were rotting in various rural depots.

Regional trustee, Mr Aaron Chikatula, urged the MP to do something about the closed depots before the situation got out of hand.

"We are farmers and we put in a lot of effort to grow this maize. Why should it be allowed to rot now? Is this the way to encourage farmers to work hard?" he asked.

Assured

Mr Chipwaya assured the farmers that he was concerned about the situation and that he would do everything possible to ensure the reopening of the depots.

He also said the K5,000 which was allocated to Chibombo Rural council to grade the roads, was insufficient. "More money is needed if these roads are to be improved," he said.

He said the Minister of State for Decentralisation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, had already been informed about the matter.

Last week, Mr Chuula expressed disappointment at the closure of seven depots in the Chisamba area.

Namboard grains marketing manager for Chisamba, Mr Dennis Hanangana, warned last week that unless the council repaired the roads leading to the depots, more than 50,000 bags of maize would be destroyed by the rains.

But Mr Chuula accused Mr Hanangana of making the

Government look "downright stupid" because nobody had responded to the call he made to rural councils to approach his office on the grading of feeder roads.

And councillor for Ward Eight in the Chisamba area, Mr William Ndalama, denied that the roads were impassable, and criticised Nam-board's system of collecting maize.

Mr Ndalama also told the MP that farmers were facing financial problems following the refusal by the Agricultural Finance Company to grant them loans because those who borrowed money last year had not repayed it.

He said: "All the new applicants have not been granted loans by the AFC until those owing the company money have repayed. But unfortunately these people are not willing to do so."

Mr Chipwaya suggested that most farmers were unwilling to repay the loans because they did not make enough profit this year. "In fact, the closure of the depots has aggravated the situation," he said.

Addressing another meeting at Keembe Farm Institute, the MP said: "You people are blessed with good soil and abundant water reserves. You are therefore capable of feeding the whole nation and having a surplus for sale if

you work hard."

Mr Chipwaya reminded his electorates that the "go back to the land" call would be a meaningless slogan if farmers were lazy.

He warned that he would not entertain people asking him for beer, adding: "I am a hard working farmer myself and I will only welcome people seeking advice on how to develop the land."

In Ndola, three farmers at Kafubu have had their farms grabbed by the Department of Lands allegedly because the farming units are situated within the development zone of the Government dam.

And Chiwala Member of Parliament, Mr Eno Juma Banda, yesterday appealed to the department to allocate alternative land to the farmers so that they can start working on it before the rainy season starts.

One of the farmers, Mr Richard Nkonde, said he was away to Chapula Irrigation scheme for a two-month course and when he returned to Kafubu, he was told the Government had grabbed his 12-acre farm on which he had been growing maize, cabbage, onions and groundnuts.

Officials in the Department of Lands were not immediately available for comment but Mr Banda confirmed that Kafubu dam was earmarked for extensions.

YOUTH CONFERENCE STUDIES COMPULSORY TRAINING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jul 79 p 5

[Text] **SOME Form V school leavers are reluctant to go for National Service because they find it difficult to secure employment after their 20-month compulsory training.**

According to a resolution passed at the end of a two-day youth regional conference in Ndola, employers insisted on recruiting only Form V school leavers with some working experience and this made it difficult for National Service graduates to get jobs.

The conference suggested that to solve this problem, the Government should discourage employers from asking experienced Form V school leavers.

The conference also resolved that the Party and its Government should assist settlers in rural reconstruction centres with loans to enable them to settle in suitable places.

Endorsed

The youths endorsed the stand taken by President Kaunda on the southern African situation and urged the Patriotic Front to continue with their fight, and not to yield to the Muzorewa-Smith clique.

The conference noted that corruption in other countries was on the increase and had led to many governments being toppled by their

armies and supported a recent statement by Dr Kaunda that he was determined to rid the nation of corrupt leaders.

Calling on the youths to be security conscious, another resolution said that many essential items finding their ways on black markets should be protected by the youths, especially those who lived in border areas where smuggling of goods was common.

In order to carry out these duties properly, the youths appealed to the Party and its Government to speed up the training of special constables.

Another resolution called on the Government to rehabilitate loafing youths in a bid to curb crime.

While they appreciated the need for private investment in the nation's struggle to improve its economy, the youths felt that more should be done to encourage private investment in rural areas.

Steps, the meeting resolved, should be taken to speed up the rate of change from a capitalistic system to a humanist economy through

scientific socialism.

The masses, the conference resolved, had been exploited for such a long time by some unscrupulous businessmen it was high time the common and innocent people were protected from money-hungry traders.

To prevent this the youths called upon the Party and its Government to enact a law establishing voluntary price checkers.

Private schools had done a lot to supplement educational facilities in the country, but much left to be desired as far as fees were concerned.

The conference asked the Party to intervene and control fees fixed by these privately-run schools to bring them in line with the traditions of Humanism.

And Ndola Urban regional youth and publicity secretary, Mr Martin Mukompa, thanked all businessmen and people who contributed money and materials to make the first youth regional conference in the district a success.

The conference was opened by Youth Executive Secretary and member of the Central Committee, Mr Bautis Kapulu on Saturday.

GNP DROPS 26 PERCENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] The country's Gross National Product registered a decline of 2.6 percent between 1976 and 1977.

This gloomy situation which still prevailed in 1978 has been attributed to the reduced contribution of the mineral sector as well as significant declines in value by the manufacturing, construction and transport industries.

An economic report by the National Commission for Development Planning for 1978 just released in Lusaka says that the worst performance was that by the construction sector whose contribution to the GNP dropped by nearly 30 per cent.

This is a reflection of low level of investment activity within the economy, caused by factors of both domestic and external origin, says the report.

The foreign exchange constraint and the resultant shortages of spares, components and other maintenance imports have been responsible for the existence of large unutilised capacity and the economy's poor growth performance.

Low copper prices at world markets, stagnation in the production of zinc and lead also contributed to the poor overall performance of the economy.

The report, however, says that the mining and manufacturing sectors registered an increase in value in 1978. The improvement in the mining sector has been attributed to a modest increase in production as a result of greater use of local human resources and a cut in new investments.

The manufacturing sector has shown a mild recovery because of progress registered by a limited number of industries using local materials and the change in the import licence policy from quarterly to bi-annual allocation.

This made it possible for the manufacturing firms to plan their activities more effectively.

The agricultural sector also showed a modest increase during 1978.

Although maize production declined, there was an upswing in the production of crops such as rice, wheat, cotton, soya beans and many others.

The livestock department also registered an improvement in its performance.

The report further says that since 1973 Zambia has witnessed a continued deterioration in its balance of payments position. The overall balance of payment deficits was of the order of K250 million by 1978.

Decline

This figure fell to K136 million in 1976 because of good export earnings and a decline in imports value.

However, in 1977 the situation turned out to be worse than in 1976 while the trade balance showed a reduced surplus of K139 million as compared to K283 million in 1976. The balance of payments on current account showed a massive deficit of K288 million in 1977 compared with K41 million in 1976.

"This brought the overall balance of deficit in 1977 to K224 million and was financed mainly by further accumulation of payments arrears.

The situation did not improve in the following year because of the country's deteriorating inability to earn a sizeable amount of foreign exchange at a time of persistent rising costs of imports.

By the end of September last year, the overall balance of payments deficit stood at K253 million, putting the country's net liability at about K80 million.

The report adds that while there is need to check inflationary pressures, resolving payments arrears problem and other foreign exchange constraints, the deteriorating effects of these restrictive measures to economy need to be checked from time to time.

MAKASA HEADS DELEGATION TO PRC

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] A six-man UNIP delegation led by member of the Central Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa left Lusaka on Wednesday for China to study its agricultural industry.

Member of the Central Committee and chairman of Political and Legal Affairs subcommittee Mr Reuben Kamanga who saw the delegation off at the airport said the team had been invited by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

They will be in China for three weeks and will look at that country's agricultural industry and its economic development.

Mr Kamanga said the delegation would hold talks and exchange ideas on matters of bilateral and international issues.

The delegation includes MCC for Western Province Mr Felix Luputa, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources Mr Clement Mwananshiku, North-Western Province Political Secretary Mr Musole Kanyungulu, Kalomo governor Mr S. Sibuyu and deputy secretary for Administration at Freedom House Mr Julio Masaninga.

Meanwhile, the visiting Chinese Youth League chairman, Mr Liu Humini, has said that his party's views on the agrarian revolution were identical to those of UNIP.

He said this on Wednesday during a luncheon held at the Mpika College of Agriculture.

Mr Humini, had led a five-man delegation to Mpika on a day's visit.

In Mwense, Chief Katuta has called on the Party and its Government to speed up the construction of Katuta Rural reconstruction centre before the rain starts.

Speaking when the permanent secretary for Luapula Province Mr Langston Kawesha visited the chief's palace on Wednesday, the chief said that there was need to complete the centre because the rain will make the transportation of building materials to the site impossible.

Chief Katuta also appealed to the Party and its Government to establish an agricultural scheme to promote agriculture in his area.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MINES NEED ENGINEERS--The mining industry is short of 500 engineers at senior level and at the moment there are under 100 engineers employed by the mines, managing director of Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM), Mr David Phiri has said. The total requirement is over 600. Mr Phiri said this in Lusaka on Friday night when he addressed an annual dinner of Engineering Institute of Zambia (EIZ) at Lusaka Inter-Continental Hotel. He noted that less than ten percent of the engineers on the mines followed research, development or project engineering. In the Western world less than 10 percent of engineering graduates were involved in maintenance engineering, over 60 percent in research and development, and the remainder in production, sales and other activities. He warned that the country was in danger of stifling the ambitions and talents of some of the more gifted and academic graduates. "I hope to see opportunities in future for invention and research outside purely academic spheres and I look to the Engineering Institute and the University of Zambia to lead the way," he said. He urged the EIZ to give professional encouragement to technicians who were the backbone of any major industrial and maintenance concern. "You should not create the impression that you are an elite professional body imposing inaccessible entry standards in order to keep them out," he advised. The ETZ should consider welcoming technicians into a special category. "You are also in a position to give the Government and our education authorities advice on the future training of technologists and technicians," he said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 79 p 1]

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